



C & D CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Health Centre Pharmacy

PRIVATE PRACTICE EXCEPTIONAL

THE Department of Health and Social Security has written to county and borough councils giving further explanation of certain sections of the Health Services and Public Health Act. It explains that, although a pharmacist at a health centre is enabled to provide as a private service drugs, medicines, appliances and articles normally supplied by pharmacists subject to conditions to be determined by the Secretary of State, it is only expected that that will occur where there is substantial local agreement (a) that it would be the right course and (b) on the extent to which private practice should be permitted. Terms and conditions would vary according to local circumstances and the need for Part IV pharmaceutical services to be available at the centre would be the prime consideration. Under Section 21 (3) of the Act local authorities may not employ pharmacists at health centres to provide Part IV services unless they were doing so on March 22, 1968. There are eight centres at which that is at present the case and existing arrangements may continue.

Trade Descriptions

INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT

GIVING a reminder that the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, is already in force, the National Chamber of Trade reports concern that the Act might be interpreted officially in a way that, by taking too literal an interpretation of a false trade description, would place the customer/retailer relationship in jeopardy. The organisation states that there are many nationally adopted trade terms that, if interpreted too literally would become false. Since enforcement of the Act comes within the duties of the local weights and measures authority, all local chambers are being advised to ascertain the attitude of the inspector covering their locality. The Board feels that weights and measures inspectors are unlikely to be oppressive in enforcing a legislative measure which could quite easily get out of hand if not dealt with in a responsible way. "There are doubtful traders and doubtful customers and if both are restrained by the Act so much the better for the vast majority. On the other hand, if good and traditional trade practices are prejudiced by over-zealous interpretation, there is a good case for further national consideration as

soon as possible." The National Chamber suggests that members should notify it of actions taken under the Act where action was felt by the local chamber to be "unjust, overzealous, unreasonable." It points out that weights and measures inspectors are prepared to address meetings and recommends that, where possible, special meetings to discuss the Act should be arranged.



AN INSPECTOR INSPECTS: Watching automatic packing operations in the pharmaceutical factory of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, is Monsieur G. Morel (second from right), factory inspector for the Ministry of Health, France. M. Morel is responsible for the district of Evreux, Normandy, where the Glaxo Group subsidiary, Laboratoires Glaxo, is building a factory. Also in the picture are Messrs. F. W. Ashby (assistant factory manager) and F. Goldberg (factory manager, Laboratoires Glaxo) and Dr. M. J. Dorey (head of pharmaceutical packing).

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme:

CALOMEL, FORMULATIONS FOR SPRAYING. For control of moss and turf diseases. Synchemicals M-C (Synchemicals, Ltd.).

CHLORDANE, LIQUID FORMULATIONS. For control of earthworms in turf. Synchemicals Sydane 25 (Synchemicals, Ltd.).

CHLORMEQUAT, LIQUID FORMULATIONS. For the reduction in straw length and the strengthening of straw to prevent early lodging in wheat. Cycocel plant growth regulator (Cyamid of Great Britain, Ltd.).

CHLORPROPHAM WITH LINURON, LIQUID FORMULATIONS. For control of many established and germinating weeds pre-emergence in daffodils, narcissi and tulips. Profalon (Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.).

CUFRAINEB, WETTABLE POWDERS. For control of hop downy mildew. Embathane (May & Baker, Ltd.).

MALEIC HYDRAZIDE, LIQUID FORMULATIONS. Synchemicals Mazide; Synchemicals Mazide 36 (Synchemicals, Ltd.).

MCPA, POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS. Chafer soluble powder MCPA (J. W. Chafer, Ltd.).

MECOPROP WITH 2,4-D, AMINE SALT FORMULATIONS. Methoxone 4 X (Plant Protection, Ltd.).

MERCURIC OXIDE, CANKER PASTE. For control of apple canker. Santar (Sandoz Products, Ltd.).

SODIUM CHLORATE, FORMULATIONS FOR SPRAYING. Synchemicals Syrate total weedkiller (Synchemicals, Ltd.).

Anomalies of S.E.T.

ACTION BY SOME WHOLESALERS

THE results of a "limited survey" on the effects of the selective employment tax on wholesale organisations is to be published by the Committee for the Repeal of SET next month. Speaking in London on December 9, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (the committee's chairman) said: "The Committee aims to influence the Government in time for the Budget, or before, in getting this tax abolished or reduced." He pointed out several anomalies in application of the tax, and claimed that wholesalers were, in fact, selling agents for manufacturers and as such should not pay SET. One of the biggest problems facing the Committee, he claimed, was lack of financial resources. It could not afford a full survey into the effects of the tax, nor could it pay for a large-scale publicity campaign. Details of "a fighting campaign" and the amount of money required to run the Committee are to be discussed at a meeting on December 18.

Cold Remedies

SALES IN 1967

TOTAL market for cough and cold remedies in 1967 was worth over £21 million, according to a survey in *Retail Business*, No. 130. Largest sector was analgesics, at £12 million, though they were used to relieve many pains other than those associated with colds. "It is in this field that grocers have made the greatest inroads on the chemist trade." About a quarter of the £4.6 million spent on cough mixtures went through grocers, but chemists had maintained a stronger hold on the markets for decongestant tablets and lozenges (except medicated confectionery which found large sales in sweetshops). The report concludes that the re-imposition of prescription charges and the proposed Medicines Bill could have "profound effects on the distribution of drugs, but sales of simple cough and cold remedies are expected to increase steadily."

SCOTTISH NEWS

Rural Pharmacies

SCALE OF ALLOWANCES ANNOUNCED

AMOUNTS of allowances to be paid to "rural" pharmacies in Scotland from the £7,000 per annum set aside from the general remuneration of chemists (see *C. & D.*, October 5, p. 322), have been agreed by Committee B of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council and accepted by the Secretary of State for Scotland. Rural pharmacies are defined as those dispensing not more than 900 National Health Service prescriptions a month (10,800 per annum) and being also in an area not more than three miles "as the crow flies" from the nearest pharmacy. The scale of payments for the year December 1, 1967 to November 30, 1968 is as follows:—

NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED PER MONTH	NUMBER OF PHARMACIES QUALIFYING IN 1967-68	ALLOWANCE £
Up to 350	1	300
351 - 400	1	275
401 - 450	4	250
451 - 500	1	240
501 - 550	5	220
551 - 600	2	200
601 - 650	3	175
651 - 700	7	150
701 - 750	6	125
751 - 800	1	100
801 - 850	7	80
851 - 900	13	55

The register of pharmacies qualifying for the allowance will be reviewed annually, as will the present scale of payments.

Remuneration Survey

GENERAL COUNCIL'S ANNOUNCEMENT

AN independent survey is being arranged to provide up-to-date information on chemists' income and expenditure for the year October 1, 1968, to September 30, 1969, says the annual report of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland). A representative sample of about 100 chemists is being selected for the survey, and the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council has agreed that the results shall be back-dated to include September 1968, "thus settling the appropriate level of remuneration for the extra work involved in operating the prescription charges scheme." The annual review for 1967-68 showed that the return on capital employed was 10.41 per cent. (4.34d. per prescription). On proposals for reorganising the administrative structure of the Health Service (the Secretary of State's Green Paper is expected shortly), the General Council's opinion is that Local Pharmaceutical Committees should be retained and should be responsible for appointing professional representatives to the proposed Area Health Boards. "An opportunity should be provided to restore to chemist contractors all the pharmaceutical duties at present carried out by Executive Councils and local authority clinics." During the year the Central Checking Unit checked 300,000 prescriptions and found the standard of pricing to be generally satisfactory.

with under 5 per cent. of bundles having to be referred back to the Pricing Bureaux for a further review and adjustment.

Nurses "Struck-off"

DRUGS "MISAPPROPRIATED"

"MISAPPROPRIATION of drugs" recently led the General Nursing Council for Scotland to remove the names of five nurses from the general and mental parts of the Register of Nurses, reports *Nursing Times*, December 6. For the first time, the Council released the numbers of the nurses — "a measure of the concern that the Scottish Council feels," says a leading article. "Registered nurses, like their professional colleagues in the medical and pharmaceutical professions, have the custody of a large number of dangerous and scheduled drugs not available to the general public. This position of privilege carries with it considerable responsibilities."

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Benevolent Fund Dances

GOOD SUPPORT THIS YEAR

EFFORTS of the organisers of the annual Benevolent Fund dinner and dance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held in Dublin on December 3, were rewarded with the largest and most representative attendance in years, and a function that was highly successful socially. For the dancers and diners a plentiful supply of spot prizes and novelty items lent a carnival touch, and there were numerous prizes to be won in a raffle. Guests included the Society's president (Mr. T. R. Miller) and his daughter; the vice-president and Mrs. Power; the treasurer and Mrs. Semple, and the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman); the chairman of the Scottish Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Mrs. Roxborough; the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland and Mrs. Flatley, and its secretary and Mrs. Gorman; the president of the Irish Drug Association and Mrs. Brophy; the president of the Irish Pharmaceutical Association and Mrs. Burrell; the secretary of the Irish Drug Association and Mrs. Smith; the Dean of the College of Pharmacy (Professor R. F. Timoney) and members of the college staff; the chairman of the Students' Association (Miss Anne Cronin) with a large party; and representatives of the Irish Medical Union, Irish Veterinary Association, and Association of Ophthalmic Opticians. — The annual Benevolent Fund dinner and dance of Limerick Chemists' Social Committee, held in Limerick on November 27, was also extremely well supported. The guests, who included the president and registrar of the Pharmaceutical of Ireland and the president of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. M. Brophy) and his daughter, were welcomed by the chairman of the organising committee (Mr. G. I. Riordan) and the secretary (Mr. M. Pennington).

Kerry Chemists

ANNUAL MEETING AND DANCE

LOCAL pharmacists present at the annual meeting of Kerry Chemists' Association held recently brought them up to date on the proposed new Health Services. After the business session, the floor was cleared for a dinner and dance. Mr. Emmett Kennelly (chairman of the organising committee) presiding. The toast to the Association was proposed by the president of the Irish Drug Association (Mr. Malachy Brophy), and "The Guests" by Mr. Thomas Harty (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland). The president of the Society (Mr. T. R. Miller) responded.

THE NORTH

Ulster Chemists

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER

ULSTER Chemists' Association's newly elected president (Mr. Liam C. Magee) welcomed seventy guests to the presidential dinner in Belfast on December 4. Toast to the president was proposed by MRS. A. S. G. WATSON, who said that, besides having served a tough apprenticeship on the executive committee, Mr. Magee had also, for several years, been an enthusiastic secretary of his local branch of the Association. She had, she recalled, been Mr. Magee's contemporary in student days and remarked that their "batch" of students was unique in having produced four presidents for the U.C.A. in six years. She assured Mr. Magee of the wholehearted support and backing of executive committee members. In reply, the president said that chemistry had made a monumental contribution to the welfare of mankind. Whereas in earlier times research work had been carried out by individuals working with inadequate equipment, research chemists now worked in teams, with unlimited finance. Despite their isolation in towns and villages, retail pharmacists must reflect the teamwork and co-operation of the research section. They could not nowadays be fully effective except through contact with the Association and with each other. It was essential that members should meet more often in the local branches in a spirit of fellowship and mutual assistance. They must also, in their customers' as well as their own interests, continue to examine the whole question of purchasing and distribution.

The toast to the immediate past-president (Mr. J. Knox) was proposed by Mr. T. A. Gibson and that to the guests by Mr. T. W. Creswell. Mr. N. C. Cooper replied for the guests.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

BETWEEN January, 1964, and November 6, 1967 Dublin Health Authority purchased £22,500 worth of drugs and medicines from Inter-Continental Pharmaceuticals (Eire), Ltd., 7 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. After that date, by order of the Minister for Health, no further supplies were bought from that company. Those facts were given to members at a meeting on December 5.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New rates for crepe bandages are among items in the December revision of prices in the Drug Tariff (Scotland).

A SPECIFICATION in metric units has been issued for "Safety Requirements for Medical Treatment Lamps, B.S.3232: 1968" (British Standards Institution, price 10s.).

AN amendment to the Customs (Import Deposits) Bill passed on December 5 enables the Customs to relieve from the import deposit goods which when imported can be shown to be intended for use in the export trade.

THE third amendment sheet to the third edition of "Marking Containers of Hazardous Chemicals" has been issued by the Chemical Industries Association, 93 Albert Embankment, London, S.E.1.

THE Wellcome Trustees who, in the past six years, have made sixteen awards for Wellcome Senior Research Fellowships in clinical science in the United Kingdom, are making similar awards to the Australian universities.

FRANKIE VAUGHAN visited the service centre of Monogram Electric Housewares, Ltd., at Reading recently to hoist the British Safety Council's safety award flag and to meet many of the employees whose work had contributed to its winning.

A PROPOSAL that local by-laws be amended to permit vending machines for contraceptives to be installed outside pharmacies, barbers' shops and surgical stores, was narrowly rejected by Westminster, London, City Council recently.

FINDINGS of a survey carried out to identify the training needs of supervisors are published by the Department of Employment and Productivity in Training Information Paper No. 2, Identifying Supervisory Training Needs (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s.).

TWENTY-five items (mainly chemicals) will be subject to import duty again when the temporary exemption expires on January 1, 1969. Among them are methimazole, morpholine, piperazine anhydrous and sulphathiazole.

AMONG items accepted in November for inclusion in the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, was a control unit for photographic lighting by Paterson Products (Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd.), 335 Hendon Way, London, N.W.4.

A WORKING party is being set-up by the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry to examine the pharmaceutical and plastics sectors of the industry. The Committee are convening a conference on communications within the chemical industry on February 18, 1969.

A EUROPEAN bank of frozen blood of rare groups has been set up in Amsterdam by the Netherlands Red Cross. It is subsidised by the Council of Europe and is available to the transfusion centres of the fifteen countries in the Council's scheme for exchanging therapeutic substances of human origin.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

"Voluntary" measures

I read with considerable interest the paragraph on p. 523 relating to control of the amphetamines. A working party of the British Medical Association, it seems, has made certain recommendations to the Inter-departmental Standing Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence. Those suggestions provide for voluntary measures to restrict the availability of the amphetamines by having the drugs treated in the same manner as preparations controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Act. I have read your editorial reactions to the proposals, and find myself in strong agreement. The report concludes that, if voluntary measures did not succeed, restrictive legislation seemed to be the only alternative, but that such legislation would need to give power to the General Medical Council to control "unethical prescribing of drugs for dependent persons." Such legislation would, however, the report goes on, need to take account of patients for whom the preparations appeared to be the drug of choice; those not responding to or unable to take alternative preparations, and those who misuse the drug but who would, if denied further supplies, seek illegal supplies or experiment with preparations not covered by the regulations. The sweeping comprehensiveness of the alternatives suggests that, who-soever may transgress, it will not be the doctors. As you rightly point out, the pharmacist would have to keep records of all prescriptions, whether private or National Health, in his Dangerous Drugs register, as well as making the customary copy of any private prescription in his prescription book. So far as health prescriptions are concerned, I have no doubt that official statistics of prescribing contain all the information that would be necessary to highlight the prescriber who uses the amphetamines to a greater extent than his fellows. On the other hand, if the pharmacist's register underlined in detail what appeared to be over-prescribing the safeguarding clauses seem to leave medical judgment unfettered.

The Solution

We seem, then, to be back where we started, except that an enormous amount of additional record keeping would have to be undertaken by the pharmacist. But it has to be remembered that the precautions under the Dangerous Drugs Act lay on the pharmacist the duty of being either acquainted with the signature of the person purporting to issue the prescription; to have no reason to suppose it was not genuine, or to take reasonably sufficient steps to satisfy himself that the prescription was genuine. So far as N.H.S. prescriptions are concerned, there should be no problem, were it not that pads of official forms are not always safeguarded by the doctor as they should be. Information of forms stolen from surgeries comes with the same regularity as that referring to forged Bank-of-England £5 notes. Your conclusion is the correct one. The solution to the problem discussed in the B.M.A. recommendations lies in the hands of the members of that body. Let them apply it.

Quinine

After many alarms and excursions it is now reported that quinine is to be not only a Part I poison but also treated as a substance subject to the restrictions imposed under Part B of Schedule 4 of the Poisons Rules. We come, therefore, to hold the same opinion as the natives of Loxa in the early seventeenth century, who regarded cinchona bark as a poison as dangerous as opium. All interested in the history of drugs know the story of the Countess wife of the Viceroy in Lima during the years 1629-39. For 140 years no other bark than that from Loxa was known commercially, but others then appeared. An old account says that most absurd prejudices were shown with regard to different kinds of cinchona. Commercial houses in Spain, which had been in possession of the Loxa bark for half a century, depreciated the bark of Grenada and S. Peru. But after the monopoly of the latter fell into their hands there was a vastly different story. The monopolists then burned badly needed supplies of the finest bark despite the greatest need for it.

IMPORTS DEPOSITS

Exemption attempts fail

A BID in the House of Commons to exempt organic and inorganic chemicals, vital to the British pharmaceutical industry, from Customs imports deposits failed on December 4 when, on a vote, the Government had a majority of sixty-nine. Mr. Dudley Smith, who moved the amendment, declared his association with a British pharmaceutical company "marginally and irritatingly" affected by the proposed arrangement. He said that most imported inorganic chemicals were used in proprietary or "over-the-counter" medicines, which were important for general practice and for self medication, but organic chemicals were the raw materials for prescription medicines and were used in life-saving drugs. The purpose of the deposit scheme was to reduce imports, but Mr. Smith suggested that life-saving drugs were in a special category and should be exempt, as was food. Intermediates, which were generally raw and semi-processed materials, often were not manufactured in the United Kingdom and could not be obtained at short notice. Nothing could be gained by placing obstacles in the way of imported goods needed for the maintenance of public health. In the long term the deposits could only raise the price of drugs. The pharmaceutical industry was about to "learn to live and co-operate" with the Medicines Act, 1968, a complex measure requiring a great deal of time and trouble. The industry had to cope with more regulations than most others, yet it had also "to combat this legislation." If the Bill was passed it would be a deliberate act by the Government to put up the cost of drugs. After Mr. TIM FORTESQUE had supported Mr. Smith's remarks, Mr. F. A. BURDEN said it seemed extraordinary that the Government should wish to increase the prices of pharmaceutical products. Later Mr. NIGEL FISHER said he was concerned not so much with the financial as with the medical aspects. His own group of companies would have to "lock up at least £250,000 and perhaps more," which could otherwise be productively used. He did not claim they could not make that money available, but some smaller companies might not be in that position. If they could not import their raw materials a drug they were manufacturing might have to be made in smaller amounts; patients in need of the drug would then suffer as a result.

Serious Consequences for the Industry

SIR ARTHUR VERA HARVEY, speaking on behalf of two large pharmaceutical concerns in Macclesfield, one British and the other foreign-controlled, declared that there would be serious consequences for the pharmaceutical industry if the Bill were not amended. The industry, which was about 60 per cent. foreign-controlled, exported 56 per cent. of its output. No one wanted to impair that performance. No doubt many firms would be able to raise the money to cover the 50 per cent.

deposit for 180 days. What mattered was that costs would go up for the consumer and exporter. If foodstuffs were to be imported free of charge then there was a strong case for exempting "ethical" drugs. Mr. HAROLD LEVER (Financial Secretary, Treasury) replying for the Government pointed out that it was difficult to draw the line in a way that would not produce an argument of anomaly. The Government could not possibly allow any shortage of pharmaceutical products to develop. It was out of the question that any person requiring a health-giving drug would be deprived of it because adequate imports were not coming in. The whole point of the

scheme was to encourage ingenious stock management so as to reduce the level of imports.

Mr. BURDEN also attempted to gain an amendment exempting medical and surgical instruments from the Bill. He said that the cost of imports of medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments in 1966 totalled £4,282,144. They were mostly used in hospitals, and a greater proportion of the money expended on them came from the National Health Service. Mr. DICK TAVERNE, replying, said he did not think there would be any difficulty in raising the deposits. The amendment was rejected, the Government having a majority of fifty-eight. The Bill received the Royal Assent on December 4 having gone through all the stages in the House of Lords during the afternoon.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Two names to be removed from Register

THE names of two pharmacists were ordered to be removed from the Register when the Statutory Committee met on December 5. They were Victor James Kapur, 51 Lancaster Grove, Hampstead, London, N.W.3, and Reuben Gordon, Elphinstone Road, Hastings, Sussex.

During the inquiry into the case of Mr. Kapur, Mr. P. St. John Howe appeared in order to place the facts before the Committee. Mr. Kapur was not present and was not represented. Mr. HOWE told the Committee that the police had made inquiries into what was apparently a well organised drug-ring in London supplying LSD. They discovered that Mr. Kapur was unlawfully manufacturing the substance at shop premises at 65 New North Road, Islington, N.1. It was distributed in the U.K. and apparently in the United States. Mr. Kapur was kept under observation and in November 1967 was seen to enter a public house in Leicester Square, London, and hand a man a packet. Both men were arrested and the packet was found to contain 19 gm. of LSD, worth about £190,000 on the illicit market.

The police then discovered that Mr. Kapur had also manufactured the drug in a garage, and further inquiries established that he had obtained 6.5 kilos of a substance needed in the synthesis of the compound. It had been obtained from West Germany so that records of supply could not be traced in Great Britain. A police officer confirmed that Mr. Kapur had been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on November 12, 1967, to nine years' imprisonment and to varying terms of imprisonment, to run concurrently, on a number of other offences against the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, to all of which Kapur had pleaded guilty.

Name Removal "Inevitable"

Giving the Committee's decision SIR BENJAMIN ORMEROD (chairman) said that it was inevitable Kapur's name should be removed from the Register. He had pleaded guilty and been convicted of serious offences. He had appealed against the sentences imposed upon him and the appeal had been

dismissed. Sir Benjamin added "We have not the slightest doubt that this is conduct which must demand his removal from the Register and we make the appropriate order."

Mr. St. John Howe also presented the facts to the Committee during the resumed inquiry into the case of Reuben Gordon who had pleaded guilty to and been convicted at Hove magistrates' court of stealing from his employer sums of £74 12s. 4d. and £9 12s. 6d. for which he was placed on probation for twelve months. Mr. Howe said that since Mr. Gordon had appeared before the Committee a year ago he had taken £247 from an employer without permission and as a result he had been asked to leave the company. However he had paid back all but £25. After giving evidence the pharmacist in charge of the company said the company had nothing against Mr. Gordon's pharmaceutical duties which were carried out satisfactorily and because of his attempts to repay the money it was felt that he was attempting to do the right thing and make amends and that if he were given another chance he would take it.

MR. GORDON told the Committee he had had great difficulty at home which necessitated him finding over £200.

Giving the Committee's decision SIR BENJAMIN referred to the Committee's earlier consideration of the case when it was adjourned "in the hope that when you came back at the end of twelve months, you would be able to show that you had established confidence once again, and that the desire of the Committee to do all that could be done to help you to continue your profession as a pharmacist had been achieved."

Unfortunately, Sir Benjamin continued, during the time Gordon had committed another similar offence.

"I know that the bulk of that has been paid back," said Sir Benjamin, "all indeed except the sum of £25, and you say you took that money because you were under stress and pressure through your own domestic affairs. That, of course, is not good enough. You do not relieve pressure of your

own domestic affairs by stealing from your employers, which is what in fact you did in this case, whatever your intention was about paying it back.

In the circumstances, the Committee feel that they can do nothing other than order your name to be removed from the Register."

The Committee then proceeded to an inquiry into the case of a pharmacist who had been convicted of a number of offences of stealing from his employers and for which he had been placed on probation for two years. The pharmacist was not present at the inquiry nor was he represented. Because it was known that he was moving around the country, the chairman decided to adjourn the inquiry until next time so that a notice could be handed to the pharmacist personally and thus make certain of his appearing if he so desired.

The case of a pharmacist who had pleaded guilty in a magistrates' court and subsequently dealt with by the Statutory Committee a year ago was examined. The pharmacist, who attended the inquiry, submitted references from his employers. The Committee decided to take no further action against him but the chairman warned that they would not be so lenient if anything of the sort happened again.

The decision in another resumed inquiry was that the pharmacist had "every hope of rehabilitating" himself and therefore the Committee did not propose to take any further action.

Another inquiry stemmed from complaints from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in which it was alleged that the pharmacist had wrongly dispensed prescriptions, "worked in an unsatisfactory manner and reduced the dispensary to a dirty and untidy condition" and "behaved in an uncouth manner to the customers and staff . . ." The Committee heard evidence from the superintendent pharmacist and also considered a statement from an assistant. After one of the Society's inspectors had given evidence Mr. Howe pointed out that he had not offered evidence in respect of one allegation of a wrongly dispensed prescription. He said the doctor concerned was not willing to give evidence and became "unobtainable". After hearing the pharmacist the Committee deliberated *in camera*.

"In Two Minds"

Giving the decision Sir Benjamin addressed the pharmacist and said the Committee was in two minds as to whether it should take an immediate step to order his name to be removed from the register . . . The Committee was satisfied with the evidence of the witness whose evidence has been read—the assistant—and also the evidence of the inspector, that the dispensary was kept in a dirty and untidy state.

Sir Benjamin continued "You are engaged on something which is part of the Health Service, and that demands cleanliness and order and the Committee is satisfied that if a dispensary is not kept in a proper tidy condition trouble could result and

mistakes might be made, and indeed mistakes have been made in your case.

In all the circumstances, having regard to the evidence of the way you behaved when the various mistakes were pointed out to you, the Committee are satisfied that this amounts to misconduct within the meaning of the Section, and if you are guilty of misconduct, then the Committee has the power if it thinks it proper so to do to order your name to be removed from the register.

We are anxious that that should not happen but we are determined that if you are going now to carry on your business as a pharmacist, you must carry it on under proper conditions and in accordance with the rules of conduct which have been laid down for you. Otherwise, you are not only a danger to yourself but you are a danger to the public and it is our business to protect the public against pharmacists who do not carry out their work properly. Do you understand that?"

THE PHARMACIST: "Yes."

THE CHAIRMAN: "What we propose to do is to adjourn this for twelve months, and at the end of the twelve months, you will come back here again with two references, one from some person of standing who can speak of

the way you have carried on your business and the other from some other person—if you are employed by your employer; if you are not employed, from some person who has knowledge of the way you are carrying on your pharmacy. One of the two references must be from a practising pharmacist."

The Committee also considered an inquiry concerning a pharmacist who at a county quarter sessions had pleaded guilty to offences under the Forgery Act, 1913, and one charge under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, in respect of altering prescriptions for amphetamines. He was placed on probation for two years with a condition that he attended a hospital for treatment for twelve months.

The pharmacist was represented by Mr. Neville Thomas, counsel.

Giving the Committee's decision THE CHAIRMAN said the Committee took a serious view of the matter but were anxious not to remove the pharmacist's name from the register without giving him full opportunity of rehabilitating himself. "He seems to be showing every sign of doing so." The inquiry was adjourned until the termination of the period of probation in about eighteen months' time.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE PREPARATIONS

Revised licensing and recording

CHANGES in the method of recording transactions in papaveretum and similar preparations have been announced by the Home Office. The United Nations, the controlling authority, has advised that papaveretum and similar preparations, such as Omnopon and Opoidine, which are made directly from morphine, with the admixture of other requisite opium alkaloids, should be treated as morphine preparations for the purposes of international control. The Home Office state that in the light of that advice dealings in those preparations would, in future, be permissible under cover of a licence for morphine and it would no longer be necessary to obtain opium licences for that purpose. Existing licences for opium would, however, until expiry, also cover dealings in such items. The practice of issuing single licences for dealings in "opium other than prepared opium" is to cease and, as existing licences expire, separate licences would be required for dealings in "raw opium" or "medicinal opium and its preparations" as appropriate. "Such licences," says the announcement, "will attract the usual fees."

In order to comply with international requirements in respect of estimates and statistics, it will be necessary, with effect from January 1, 1969 for:—(a) papaveretum and similar preparations, such as Omnopon and Opoidine, to be recorded in Dangerous Drugs registers and in statistical returns under "morphine," and (b) for separate returns to be rendered in respect of raw opium and medicinal opium. The amount of drug should continue to be recorded for the purposes of statistical returns in terms of the content of anhydrous morphine. The Home Office add that all extracts and tinctures of opium, and all preparations containing them, should be dealt with as medicinal opium or preparations thereof.

Separate licences for both opium and morphine would no longer be required to cover dealings in Nephente, such dealings being permitted under the authority of a licence for morphine and, from January 1, 1969, should be recorded, showing the total morphine content, in the Dangerous Drugs registers and statistical returns under "morphine" only.

A TOUCH OF LUXURY IN "IMPO '69"

Photographic importers book best halls in six centres

SUCCESS with their 1968 trade shows in February and March has encouraged the Photographic Importers' Association to put on an even better series in 1969.

Opening in London at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, Lancaster Terrace, Hyde Park, on February 11, the show goes on to Mecca's Mayfair Suite at the new Bristol Centre, Frogmore

Street, Bristol, 1, February 25 and 26; to its counterpart at the Bullring, Birmingham, March 4 and 5; to the Hotel Majestic at Ripon Road, Harrogate, March 11 and 12; to the New Century Hall, New Century House, Corporation Street, Manchester, 4, March 17 and 18; and finally to the Central Hotel, Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1, March 24 and 25. In London the show

will be open from 2 till 9 p.m. on the first two days, from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. on the third. At each provincial centre the hours will be 2 - 9 p.m. on the first day, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the second.

The 1969 list of exhibitors includes Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., Apparatus and Instrument Co., Ltd., Atlas Lighting, Ltd., Bell & Howell, Ltd., Cinex, Ltd., C. Z. Scientific Instruments, Ltd., Fi-Cord International, Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd., Hanimex, (U.K.), Ltd., Highgate Optical Manufacturing Co., R. F. Hunter, Ltd., Japanese Cameras, Ltd., Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Luminos, Ltd., Mayfair Photographic Supplies (London), Ltd., Paul Plus, Ltd., Photax (London), Ltd., Photomarketing, Ltd., Photopia, Ltd., Pullin Photographic Co., Ltd., Rank Organisation, J. J. Silber, Ltd., Technical and Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., Valantine & Carr, Ltd.

NEW DISTRIBUTION DEPOT AT PRESTON

Society's president opens new 35,000 sq. ft. premises

OVER 150 hospital and general-practice pharmacists attended an informal social evening in Preston recently to celebrate the opening of new premises for the Woolley & Arnfield branch of Vestric, Ltd.

The actual ceremony of opening had been held earlier in the day. It was performed by Mr. A. Howells (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) when he unveiled a plaque officially to open the building. The new premises, 35,000 sq. ft. in area, were designed by the company's architect specifically for pharmaceutical distribution. They replace inadequate premises from which the company previously operated near the city centre.

Woolley & Arnfield was founded over a century ago. The branch in Preston was opened in 1959. It serves an area of North-west England from Southport northward to Barrow and eastward to Bolton and Colne, delivering from a stock range of 17,500 items to more than 600 pharmacists in general practice and to thirty hospitals. The company's delivery vans travel over 10,000 miles a week calling on most customers twice daily.

POLICY and services of the Ulster Chemists' Association were propounded by Mrs. A. S. G. WATSON (a member of the committee) at the Association's recent annual meeting (see *C. & D.*, December 7, p. 527). For some time past, she said, there had been evidence of dissatisfaction (some might say disillusionment) amongst members. Some doubted the value of affiliation to the National Pharmaceutical Union, which involved a £10 subscription from members who only wanted U.C.A. membership. Others thought that the U.C.A. could not do much for them nowadays and that all benefits seemed to come from the N.P.U. Why did not the U.C.A. do something to stop price-cutting? What were the benefits to be gained from the N.P.U.?

Before commenting on the present or postulating what the future might be, the wise man, said Mrs. Watson, studied the past. About the turn of the century retail pharmacy had been in a chaotic state, with extreme price-cutting resulting in low returns on capital investment, poor living standards for proprietors, and low salaries for staff. Among pharmacists there was a general air of mistrust, but a few men, more far-seeing than the rest, had got together to work out a reasonable and uniform price system and to persuade others to join them. Such was the birth of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, later to become the Ulster Chemists' Association, which had branched out into every sphere of pharmaceutical activity.

A Finger on the Pulse

In course of time the Association had evolved an efficient information service on new products, price alterations, marketing policy changes of manufacturers, their implications, etc., and, in fact, generally to keep a finger on the pulse of pharmaceutical life. It was able, therefore, to offer positive guidance in any given set of circumstances. A united front had been presented on all important issues and the policy had proved so successful that members had come to believe the U.C.A. possessed a magic formula to cure all ills of business life. The average member had only to contact the office or an Executive Committee member to set well-oiled wheels in motion and get a prompt and decisive answer to his difficulties. Members had grown accustomed over the years to all that pampering. It was the Association's "golden age." No wonder there was discouragement and anger now that much had disappeared. The responsibility, however, lay not with the Association or its Committee but with the Government at Westminster, themselves exposed to pressures from trade union and other groups far more powerful than any in pharmacy. Briefly, it was illegal, owing to the provisions of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, to issue any directive about retail selling or group bargaining such as had once been possible. Nor could the Committee even recommend members to sell any commodity at an agreed price. Only the manufacturer was entitled to recommend a retail price for his own products, and even he could not now enforce it. The committee was thus unable to say what the retail price of any product should be, to issue retail price changes, or to discipline any members who might behave irresponsibly or selfishly in that regard. One of the Association's highly prized services had thus disappeared for good, and members were certainly worse off as a result. The *C. & D.* Quarterly Price List, with its regular amendments, was invaluable. Members who wondered why the U.C.A. could not do the same should know that lists of retail prices could be published by persons or groups un-

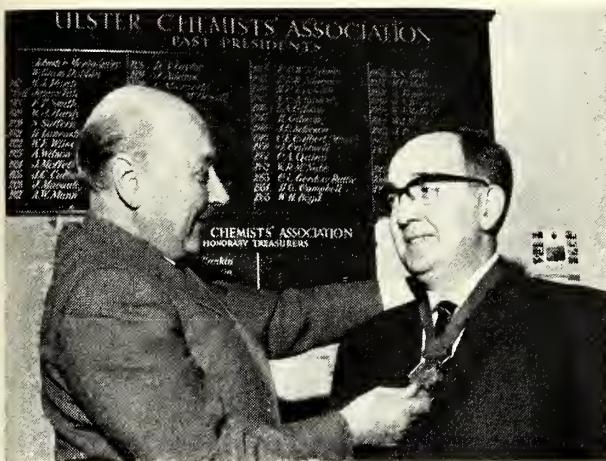
In opening the building MR. ALBERT HOWELLS said the delivery service operated so smoothly and silently the public went in ignorance of its performance. He was there that day primarily to acknowledge the service rendered by pharmaceutical distributors, particularly Vestric, Ltd.

MR. F. W. GRIFFIN (chairman of Vestric, Ltd) spoke of his apprenticeship thirty-six years ago in the neighbouring town of Leigh. The wholesale service in those days had been a once-weekly delivery, and he could not help wondering whether the wholesale trade as a whole had gone rather too far in providing the lavish delivery services the retailer received today. The outlook for the retail trade was difficult, as all knew the number of outlets was declining and likely to continue declining. Selective employment tax and successive squeezes had not helped the retailer and the money squeeze in particular had reflected on the wholesale trade, with retailers simply not paying their bills when due.

Following the opening ceremony guests were taken on a tour of the new premises.



The president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Albert Howells) cuts the ribbon, officially opening the new premises. At left of picture is Mr. W. Bolton (branch manager), at right are Alderman D. Dewhurst (mayor of Preston) and Mr. F. W. Griffin (chairman of Vestric, Ltd.).



connected with the trade. As a publishing firm was not engaged in retail pharmacy it was allowed to do so.

Closer Liaison Sought

Seeing difficult days approaching, the Committee had sought and obtained closer liaison and eventual unity with the N.P.U., with consequent benefits to both bodies. All N.P.U. services were now available to U.C.A. members but naturally they must be paid for. U.C.A. membership brought, under the Chemists' Defence Association, a degree of indemnity that could not be obtained from any other insurance group for less than five times the premium. It brought advice on shop modernisation, modern marketing methods, staff training programmes, etc. Under the terms of the agreement the U.C.A. preserved its identity and, from its specialist knowledge, dealt with all local problems. Committee representatives, under the leadership of Mr. O'Rourke, had met the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Practices and had been able to obtain approval for the Association's own cost price calculator, upon which the next Blue List was based. That creation of Mr. McMillan, Portrush, was of the greatest value with regard to drugs, etc., not covered by the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST price list.

Under the auspices of the U.C.A. the local associations had been revived, providing members with an ideal medium for exchange of ideas and co-operation. Five-day-week schemes continued to increase and advice and help, if required, were always forthcoming from H.Q.

Another advantage of having an office and full-time secretary was that they could watch out for developments affecting Northern Ireland only, which the London staff could not possibly do. As things stood members had the best of both worlds, as the total subscription covering both bodies was the same as that paid in England for N.P.U. membership only!

The Committee's arrangements for bulk purchase of fire extinguishers had produced a saving that would pay the subscription for nearly two years, giving all other services free. That was a real economy, as purchase of approved equipment was made compulsory under the Office and Shop

CHAIN PASSED ON:
On relinquishing the presidency of the Ulster Chemists' Association Mr. John Knox, Belfast, invests his successor, Mr. Liam Magee, Sixmilecross, co. Tyrone, with the chain of office.

Premises Act. The Land Development Values (Compensation) Act had been unintelligible until Mr. Ritchie's neat dissection had revealed the bare bones. The Act could concern any property-owner in the Province—particularly in development or redevelopment areas.

Perhaps it was clearer now that the

FIRST C.N.A.A. AWARDS IN PHARMACY

Seventy graduates ceremonially invested at Sunderland

FIRST pharmacy students — seventy in all (see *C. & D.*, August 17, p. 139) — to gain the new B.Sc. degree of the Council for National Academic Awards were ceremonially presented with their certificates at Sunderland Technical College on December 6.

It was a colourful ceremony. In the chair, dark-suited against a red back-cloth in the hall of the new college building, was the vice-chairman of the College governors (Alderman J. C. Waters). Flanking him on either side were the heads of departments in their academic robes, the whole group framed in the blue velvet of the stage surround. Each graduate, as he came up the steps to the platform, bore on his arm his yellow hood of graduation, and the head of the department (Mr. F. H. Oliver for the pharmacy students) garlanded it around his neck so as to hang down the back displaying part of its pale blue reverse side. The graduate then crossed the platform to receive his certificate at the hands of the College principal (Mr. M. Hutton, Ph.D., B.A., F.I.M.A.). "He" was true of the first three groups of students for there was no girl amongst the engineers and Sandra Lilian Hopewell, the only female physicist, was an absentee. But the pharmacy graduates, the last and most numerous group, brought new elements of colour — of bright dresses under black gowns, or the black or brown skins of African or Indian graduates, ten in all.

Behind the Scenes

Unusually for a graduation ceremony there was a "ten-minute" interlude, with relayed soft music but no movement from the hall except of the honours graduates in procession. Unknown to many present the interlude represented a triumph of improvised organisation. For after only eight minutes in filed the "pass" graduates to occupy the empty seats, bearing again the hoods on their arms. Within that time the hoods had been collected, graded and reissued — overcoming what looked like being — when only half the quantity of hoods ordered

U.C.A. was still of value. Had it clung to price control alone — its main function for so long — it must have been disbanded under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act but, because of its growth and diversification, it could still serve members if they would give their loyalty and support.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In HALIFAX during July contractors dispensed 39,080 prescriptions (26,321 forms) at a total cost of £20,909 (average 128·41d. per prescription).

CHRISTMAS CLOSINGS

Details of the Christmas holiday arrangements of manufacturers and wholesalers are being published next week. Any who have not yet supplied information about closing and reopening times are asked to notify the Editor immediately.



The principal (Dr. Hutton) with the vice-chairman of governors (Alderman Waters).

were found to have been delivered — a minor catastrophe.

In an address before the investitures DR. HUTTON said that the 113 successful students (they included graduates in applied physics, civil and electrical engineering) represented 93 per cent. of the intake of three years ago. Proposing a vote of thanks to the principal at the end of the ceremony PROFESSOR GILL CHAMBERS (Newcastle University) said that higher education depended for its success on mutual confidence between staff and students, and on sustained efforts by both: morale then rose and enthusiasm ensued. Clearly at Sunderland there was no lack of enthusiasm.

Prize-winners

For six of the pharmacy graduates there were prizes, as follows:

Manfred Baum prize: Alan Saunders; *Boots prize:* Marjorie Hugill; *Fizer prize:* Margaret Fletcher; *Upjohn award:* Malcolm Johnson; *I.C.I. pharmaceuticals division prize:* Linda Rockliffe; *Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., prize:* David Smith Murray; *Chemist and Druggist prize:* Joan Irene Swinburn.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

TEN companies supplied more than half of the proprietaries prescribed on EC10 forms in 1967, according to figures given by MR. DAVID ENNALS (Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security) on December 3. MR. L. PAVITT had asked for a list of "the top ten companies supplying the National Health Service with prescription medicines and their percentage share of this market in 1962 and 1967." The information available, said Mr. Ennals, included prescriptions made out in the generic name but for which only a proprietary product was available. On that basis the list derived from a sample of prescriptions was as follows:—

Company	Percentage of total value of proprietary drugs prescribed in	
	1967	1962
Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.	9.4	4.1
Glaxo Group, Ltd. (including Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and Duncan, Flockhart & Evans, Ltd.)	6.8	6.6
Beecham Group, Ltd.	6.5	2.8
Roche Products, Ltd.	5.8	2.6
Pfizer, Ltd.	4.6	8.8
Geigy (U.K.), Ltd.	4.2	4.1
John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd.	3.6	3.8
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.	3.5	4.7
Bayer Products Co.	3.4	3.8
Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd.	3.4	8.9

Dispensing by Doctors

MR. TUDOR WATKINS asked what progress had been made in the discussions with representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions about dispensing by doctors in rural areas. In a written answer on December 3, MR. ENNALS said that the representatives of each profession had recently discussed the matter with officers of his department "and the views then expressed are under consideration."

Influenza Vaccine

MR. ERIC MOONMAN asked for the estimated number of doses of Mao influenza vaccine already distributed and the amount expected to be available by December 31. In a written reply on December 3 MR. ENNALS said it was estimated that about 900,000 doses would be made available by December 31. A little less than half that number had already been distributed.

Prescription Charges

MR. PAVITT asked the Secretary of State what estimate he had made of the additional staff needed in his department to deal with legal aspects of illegal claims for exemption from prescription charges. MR. ENNALS, in a written reply on December 4, said "We do not expect any additional staff to be required for this purpose." MR. PAVITT, at the same time, asked the Secretary of State if he would arrange for guidance to be given to dispens-

ing chemists "on the details of prescription charge exemptions and communication of entitlements to those asking for medicines on EC10 forms." The reply by MR. ENNALS on December 4 was that chemists had been given details of the arrangements and explanatory notices for display.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has estimated that payments to pharmacists to compensate them for additional work in collecting prescription charges for the current and next full years at £61,000 and £58,000 respectively. The information was given by MR. BRUCE MILLAN (Under-Secretary of State for Scotland) to MR. A. C. MANUEL on December 4. On the same day MR. W. ROSS informed MR. P. DOIG that he estimated that the Executive Councils in Scotland would require twenty full-time and five part-time members of staff to deal with prescription charges. Additional cost would be about £10-12,000 per annum.

Drug Addiction

MR. WILLIAM ROSS (Secretary of State for Scotland) told MR. JOHN ROBERTSON on December 4 that thirty-three addicts in Scotland had been notified under the Dangerous Drugs (Notification of Addicts) Regulations, 1968. Seventeen were addicted to heroin and the remainder to other drugs.

In Christmas Packs

MR. PAVITT asked the Secretary of State for Social Services whether the regulations permitted a person to apply for a "season ticket" for prescription charges on behalf of another, and if he would consider issuing an attractive cover for the Christmas period to encourage the sale of those exemptions as gifts. The reply, given in writing on December 5, was that the regulations permitted vicarious applications but he [Mr. Ennals] would not wish to encourage them in that way.

Chloromycetin

MR. ARTHUR S. NEWENS asked what steps were taken to make known to the medical profession the dangers of Chloromycetin. In a written answer on December 3 MR. ENNALS said that, after an advisory notice by the Committee on Safety of Drugs, there had been a sharp and continuing reduction in use of the antibiotic, prescriptions in 1967 numbering only half those of 1966. The decline had continued.

Methedrine injection

In a written answer on December 3, MR. ENNALS told CAPTAIN KIRBY that the British Medical Association had welcomed the voluntary arrangements for restricting to hospital pharmacies the supplies of Methedrine in injectable form.

Department of Health Report

MR. PAVITT asked if the Secretary of State for Social Services would continue publishing an annual report upon the health sector of his depart-

ment and if he would give in any such report the number of slot machines purchased (at the cost of £210 each) for the collection of prescription charges. MR. R. H. CROSSMAN (Secretary of State), in a written reply on December 4, said he was considering the form in which he would report on the work of his department.

Relief from Prescription Charges

The Secretary of State for Scotland was asked by MR. HECTOR HUGHES on November 28 how certain pensioners would be affected by the season ticket arrangements for prescription drugs. MR. W. ROSS replied that persons below sixty-five who were not eligible for exemption certificates on medical grounds or financial circumstances and needed frequent prescriptions might find a prepayment certificate worth while. He also assured MR. A. EADIE that general practitioners had been given full information about the pre-payment certificate scheme.

Supermarkets Prices

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS asked the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity what action she had taken concerning a supermarket firm that had admitted charging customers double the normal price of some articles purchased in its stores; and, in view of the fact that the practice was widespread, whether she would make a statement. In a written reply on December 9, MR. ROY HUTTERSLEY (Under-Secretary of State) indicated he had no knowledge of the practice, which did not involve matters for his department. If Mr. Lewis had evidence leading him to believe that customers were being defrauded he should report the matter to the police.

KH3

MR. M. LIPTON asked the Secretary for Social Services what researches had been carried out into the long-term toxic hazards of procaine hydrochloride, the active principle of KH3 capsules. MR. ENNALS in a written reply on December 9 stated "None, so far as I am aware. Procaine hydrochloride has been in use for over sixty years but the need to investigate possible long-term toxic hazards has not arisen."

MR. LIPTON asked whether the Minister would ask the Medical Research Council to "investigate the claims of the manufacturers of KH3 capsules that these capsules, sold without prescription, have rejuvenating properties." MR. ENNALS: No. The Medical Research Council do not regard it as part of their normal function to assess the efficacy of individual remedies.

LEGAL REPORTS

An Undercharge, not larceny

A MAN convicted of stealing cigarettes worth £100 (for which he had not been asked to pay when buying goods) had his conviction quashed in the Divisional Court, London, on December 4. The court allowed an appeal by John Laciis, a grocer, against his conviction on April 10 by the Brentford, Middle-

sex, justices of stealing cigarettes from Cashmarts, Ferry Lane, Brentford, on March 14, when a fine of £50 had been imposed, together with an order to make restitution. The evidence was that the appellant had chosen and taken goods to a cash desk, where they had been taken out by an assistant and placed in a container for taking away. The prices of the articles were recorded on a cash till. If the goods totalled over £100 the exhibited total "zeroed." The price of goods chosen by Mr. Lascis was £185 8s., but the till's final recorded total was £85 8s. That sum was demanded in error by the manager, and he was paid that sum though the till receipt given to Lascis showed the correct total. When the appellant was subsequently asked to pay the balance he refused. On his behalf it was claimed that there was no larceny because the goods were taken with the consent of the owner. Furthermore it could not be said which cigarettes had been stolen and which had been properly bought. Giving the decision the Lord Chief Justice said he had reached his conclusion with reluctance, because the man was clearly fraudulent. When the Theft Act, 1968, came into operation on January 1, 1969, nobody in similar circumstances would be able to escape liability.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

HODDERS, LTD. — Shareholders were circulated on December 7 with the offer by Stanley Weston Group, Ltd. (C. & D., November 23, p. 484). The offer is open until December 31.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD. — Group sales in forty weeks ended October 5, £29.3 million (£25.08m. in same 1967 period). Group profit, before tax, £4.09m. (£2.71m.) and after tax, £2.46m. (£1.64m.).

WILLOWS FRANCIS, LTD. — Home sales for the first quarter totalled £244,633 (against £139,981 in same 1967 period) and export sales £49,938

(£35,854). The 1967-68 figures do not include Wigglesworth, Ltd. and R. Sumner & Co., Ltd.

RIO TINTO-ZINC CORPORATION, LTD. — Through its subsidiary, Pyrites, Inc., are bidding \$34 a share for the outstanding shares in United States Borax and Chemical Corporations not owned by the group through Borax (Holdings), Ltd.

SANGERS, LTD. — Turnover in the six months ended August 31 was £10.08 million (against £8.76m. in the same 1967 period) while pre-tax profits were 24 per cent. up at £318,000. Mr. L. A. Renshaw (chairman), says that because of present limitations it is not proposed to resume payment of an interim dividend for the time being.

UNITED GLASS, LTD. — By agreement with Johnsen & Jorgensen (Holdings), Ltd., United Glass are acquiring Johnsen & Jorgensen's Ravenhead sales division as from January 4, 1969, for a consideration of £350,000. Profit (before tax) attributable to the Ravenhead sales division amounted to £106,000 in the year ended December 31, 1967 and is expected to amount to approximately £100,000 in the year 1968.

REDFEARN NATIONAL GLASS, LTD. — Pre-tax profits in the year ended September 29 were £656,887 against £529,466. The results include a full year's contribution from National Glass Works (York), which only provided six months' figures in previous year. Tax charge rose from £226,328 to £258,653 leaving net profits at £398,234 (£303,138). Total dividend for year is 18½ per cent.

HORLICKS, LTD. — The board have received a £14.2 m.-take-over bid from Beecham Group, Ltd. The terms of the offer consist of 25s. of 8½ per cent. unsecured loan stock and 25s. of 5½ per cent. convertible unsecured loan stock for every one share of Horlicks. Conversion can be carried out between 1972 and 1981 at a rate of 48s. of stock for every one Ordinary share

in Beecham. At the time of going to press the Horlicks Board had made no decision on recommending or rejecting the offer.

WILLIAM RANSOM & SON, LTD. — Following the announcement that the company were seeking a quotation for their shares on the London Stock Exchange (see C. & D., November 23, p. 484), arrangements have been announced for a placing by Westminster Bank of 389,170 Ordinary 2s. shares at 9s. 3d. each. In the last five years profits have increased from £17,000 to £85,000 before tax. Pre-tax profits of £95,000 and dividends totalling 23½ per cent. are forecast for the year to March 31, 1969. At the placing price of 9s. 3d. the yield would be £5 1s. 7d. per cent. covered 1.53 times and the price-earnings ratio would be 12.88. Brokers are Williams De Broe, Hill Chaplin and Co. Dealings were expected to start on December 12. The directors are: Richard Francis Ransom (chairman), James William Hunt Chappelle and Michael Hugh Ransom, B.Pharm., M.P.S. (joint managing directors). (See also p. 570.) Exports account for about half of the company's turnover.

Creditors' Meeting

PALACE GATES SUPPLIES, LTD., formerly trading at 22 Palace Gates Road, Wood Green, London, N.22, and 1 Croxhall Street, Bedworth, Warwickshire, dealers in cosmetics, toilet requisites, etc. Creditors were told at a meeting in London recently that the police were investigating the affairs of the company. Director Mr. John William Henderson had disappeared, said the official receiver. No books of account or trading records had been traced and there appeared to be no assets while debts seemed to be in excess of £60,000. The case was left with the official receiver as liquidator.

BUSINESS CHANGES

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a branch in the new shopping precinct at Hamilton, Lanarks.

THE pharmacy of A. L. Kitching, M.P.S., 13 Market Place, Shifnal, Shropshire, has ceased trading.

THE telephone number of Lepetit Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Dulux House, High Street, Slough, Bucks, is now Slough 30731.

MISS C. FOLEY, M.P.S., has acquired the business formerly carried on by Craingold & Co., Ltd., 146 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, 8.

MR. ALEXIS FITZGERALD has retired from pharmaceutical practice and has disposed of his pharmacy at Taney Road, Goatstown, co. Dublin, Eire, to a neighbouring business.

BANCROFT FILLERS & APPLIANCES, LTD., have removed to Henwood Estate, Hythe Road, Ashford, Kent (telephone: Ashford [Kent] 21661).

THE Joint Pricing Committee for England and all units in Newcastle upon Tyne is now housed in Bridge House, 152 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 6SN (telephone: Newcastle 25371).

SANGERS LIMITED

(Wholesale Chemists)

Interim Statement

for 6 months ended 31st August 1968

	1968 Six months**	1967 Six months**	1968 Twelve months
Turnover	10,082,000	8,756,000	18,230,000
Profit before tax	318,000	257,000	536,000
Taxation*	135,000	109,000	236,000
Net Profit	183,000	148,000	300,000

*Corporation Tax @ 42½%. **Unaudited figures.

The results shown are in accordance with budgets. Turnover has increased by 15% and Profit before Taxation by 24%. Subject to circumstances outside the Company's control it is anticipated that as forecast, results for the year ended 28th February, 1969, will show an improvement on those for the previous year.

CONDY U'REN & SON, LTD., 55 Coburg Street, Plymouth, have ceased trading, the premises being due for demolition. The company's branches have also been disposed of. Communications for Mr. C. Condy U'Ren should be directed to 16 Thornhill Way, Mannamead, Plymouth.

G. D. SEARLE AND CO., Chicago, U.S.A., are reported to have acquired J. G. Franklin & Sons, Ltd., Birkbeck Works, Colvestone Crescent, London, E.8, manufacturer of surgical and medical supplies, for an undisclosed sum.

APPOINTMENTS Board

LENTHERIC GROUP.—Mr. D. N. Davies (managing director) is succeeding Mr. A. F. Hurlstone as chairman of the Group on January 1, 1962. Mr. Hurlstone is continuing his association with the industry as adviser on perfumery and cosmetics to the board of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CALMIC, LTD.—Mr. David Godfrey, B.Pharm., has been appointed managing director of Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, parent company of the Calmic Group which belongs to the Wellcome group of companies. Mr. Godfrey, a native of Chaderton, nr. Oldham, Lancs, joined the board of Calmic, Ltd., in March 1966.



Executives

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., have appointed Mr. T. W. Groves, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., manager of the veterinary services department, pharmaceuticals division, in succession to Col. G. V. Short, M.R.C.V.S., who has retired early in order to take up an appointment with the Food and Agricultural Organisation, based in Mexico City.

Representatives

LEO LABORATORIES, LTD., have appointed the following representatives: Mrs. J. D. Boulton (Gloucester area) and Messrs. J. Campbell (Norfolk), G. Corless (Manchester), M. Murton (Bristol), R. Lamb and Miss M. Smallman (North London).

PERSONALITIES

MISS JOAN IRENE SWINBURN, B.Pharm., winner of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST prize, 1968, at Sunderland Technical College (see p. 559) is a North-eastener but has come south since graduating and is now working under Mr. G. R. Davenport, B.Pharm., F.P.S., in the pharmacy department at King's College Hospital, London, S.E.5.

PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT, on the invitation of the Pharmaceutical

Society of Sweden, gave this year's Scheele lecture at the Pharmaceutical Institute in Stockholm on December 9. His subject was "Drug Metabolism and Distribution in Animals and Man." The annual meeting of the Swedish society takes place on the birthday of Carl Wilhelm Scheele.

MR. JOHN A. YACOMENI, M.P.S., recently received the degree of Master of Science of Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, for a thesis entitled "Degradation of Ascorbic Acid in Aqueous Solutions". This is the first higher degree in pharmacy awarded by the University. Mr. Yacomeni, who is now working in Holland, was formerly a member of staff of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

MR. A. P. ALLMAN, M.P.S., 93 Leicester Road, Quorn, near Loughborough, Leics, who for forty years was in business at Barrow-on-Soar, is at the age of seventy-five preparing to set off on his second trip to Australia. Mr. Allman and his wife leave on December 30 for a long holiday with their son and daughter-in-law and family at Navra, south of Sydney, New South Wales. Mr. Allman retired from his business in 1959, but later joined the staff of Leicester Co-operative Society, Ltd., as a locum pharmacist.

MR. LIAM C. MAGEE, Ph.C., M.P.S.N.I., Sixmilecross, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland, the new president of the Ulster Chemists' Association,

was born in Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh, and educated locally and then at St. Macartan's College, Monaghan. He qualified in 1951 and acquired his present pharmacy in 1955. In 1962

Mr. Magee was elected to the executive committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association and has held office first as honorary secretary and latterly as vice-president. For several years he has been secretary of the Fermanagh and West Tyrone Branch of the Association. One of Mr. Magee's greatest attributes is his tremendous energy and enthusiasm, which he devotes largely to improving the status of pharmacy in his own area and throughout Northern Ireland.

MR. W. T. G. MCGILL, founder and present chairman and managing director of Beautisales, Ltd., recently celebrated his eightieth birthday with a party for over eighty at the Park Lane hotel, London. Before and during the 1939-45 war Mr. McGill was associated as director with two leading permanent waving houses. In 1944 he decided to transfer his interests to the cosmetic side, and so the company was formed. Its main volume of business has been built up on a Dutch hormone preparation and a dandruff-remover shampoo, both of which enjoy an excellent reputation and a growing popu-

larity in both the United Kingdom and many European countries. Mr. McGill still travels daily to his Bond Street office for, he says, "My hobby is my business and I'm still experimenting with new products to add to the range."

DEATHS

ASHWORTH.—On November 9, Mr. Fred Ashworth, M.P.S., 3 Woodlands Road, Manchester, 16. Mr. Ashworth qualified in 1915.

ATKINSON.—Recently Mr. John Oldham Atkinson, M.P.S.I., 54 Whitemore Road, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14. Mr. Atkinson was registered on April 30, 1906, and had practised for over fifty years in Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, before his retirement eleven years ago.

BROMWICH.—Recently, Mr. Jack Ernest Bromwich, M.P.S., Moden Hill Farm House, Sedgeley, Staffs. Mr. Bromwich qualified in 1937.

BUCKLEY.—On November 5, Mr. Kenneth Buckley, M.P.S., 24 Barnsole Road, Gillingham, Kent. Mr. Buckley qualified in 1942.

COOPE.—On November 21, Mr. William Robinson Coope, M.P.S., 366 Horbury Road, Wakefield, Yorks. Mr. Coope qualified in 1923.

GLADDEN.—Recently, Mr. G. W. Gladden, B.Sc., Bryers Croft, Wilts, research director of the Cocker Chemical Co., Ltd., Nook Work, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs.

GOODISON.—On November 23, Mr. Frank Goodison, M.P.S., 5 Lorna Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Ches. Mr. Goodison qualified in 1920.

MCCORMACK.—Recently, Mr. Albert John McCormack, M.P.S.I., Newtownforbes, co. Longford. Qualifying in 1926 he worked as a manager of a pharmacy in co. Waterford for many years and was working in Kenmare at the time of his death.

ORANGE.—Recently, Mr. Ernest Edward Orange, M.P.S., 41 Gilbert Road, Cambridge, aged seventy-one. Mr. Orange qualified in 1922.

OXLEY.—Recently Mr. Arthur Oxley, M.P.S., 12 Castle Road, Whitby, Yorks, aged fifty-five. Mr. Oxley was manager of the Whitby branch of Boots, Ltd., a post he had held since 1950.

REDHEAD.—On November 10, Mr. Allan Redhead, M.P.S., 3 Heworth, Place, York. Mr. Redhead qualified in 1920.

RITCH.—Suddenly on December 3, Mr. David Ritch, M.P.S., 80 Ardencale Quadrant, Helensburgh, Dunbarton. Mr. Ritch qualified in 1935.

WELLER.—On November 18, Mr. Benjamin Harry Weller, M.P.S., Mallbun, Oakland Park, Falmouth, Cornwall, aged sixty-four. Mr. Weller qualified in 1927 and was in business at Rochester and Farningham, Kent, before he retired in 1963.

WELTON.—On February 18, Mr. Harry Welton, M.P.S., 13 Gap Road, Hunmanby Gap, nr. Filey, Yorks. Mr. Welton qualified in 1930.

WHITE.—On November 17, Mr. Frank White, M.P.S., 104 Cranfield Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks. Mr. White qualified in 1931.

TRADE NOTES

Now in Part I.—Upjohn, Ltd., Fleming Way, Crawley, Sussex, announce that, from December 6, Orthoxine tablets, 100 mgm., are included in Part I of the Poisons List.

According to New Standard.—Sandoz Products, Ltd., 23 Great Castle Street, London WIN 8AE are now issuing Femergin ampoules, 500 microgm. per ml, containing ergotamine injection that complies with the 1968 British Pharmacopoeia.

New Pack Sizes.—Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, have introduced 100-mil packs of Ledermycin, Achromycin and Achromycin-V syrups; a pack of thirty Gevral capsules and a pack of 100 Abstem tablets.

Now Sugar-coated.—ReponeK sustained-release potassium chloride tablet, manufactured by Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., 45 Morrish Road, London, S.W.2, is now presented as a yellow sugar-coated tablet. The previous plain tablet has been discontinued. Price is unchanged.

Economy-size Packs.—Two baby-care products, Milton and Infa Care, are offered by Richardson-Merrell, Ltd., 20 Savile Row, London, W.1, in new economy packs containing 32 oz. (7s. 6d.) and 500 cc. (12s. 6d.) respectively. During an initial special-offer period the price is reduced to 11s. 6d.

Distribution Change.—The shaving division of Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., are taking over from Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., on January 1, 1969, the exclusive sales and distribution in the United Kingdom of Jordan toothbrushes. Orders for Jordan toothbrushes for delivery after December 31 should be sent to Messrs. Wilkinson at Sword House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex (for delivery before that date to Messrs. Cussons at Kersal Vale, Manchester, M7 OGL).

Vaccine Difficulties.—BEECHAM

RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, recently ran into further difficulties with their monovalent influenza vaccine Flugen H.K. at a time when the plan had been to extend production in order to provide more vaccine for special-risk patients and key personnel in the health services. Batches due for release failed to meet the company's stringent quality-control procedures. It may take some time to ensure that the problem is resolved and distribution of vaccine resumed. Similar difficulties have been experienced by CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Telford Road, Houndsditch Estate, Basingstoke, Hants. Because of the loss of early batches they do not expect first supplies of Influvac H.K. to be available before early January, 1969. Supplies of single doses of the company's polyclonal vaccine, Influvac, are now exhausted and no more will be available this season, though 10-mil vials are still in stock. Sole suppliers currently holding stocks of the monovalent vaccine are BDH PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Birkbeck Street, London, E.2, who are restricting distribution of Admune Mono to hospitals and wholesalers. They point out, however, that the already inadequate supply situation will not be helped by the difficulties of other manufacturers.

Address Reminder.—Bristol Laboratories, Ltd., remind customers that all orders and inquiries relating to dispatch and invoicing matters should be addressed to their order processing department at Stamford House, Langley,

TAX-INCLUSIVE PRICES

Manufacturers are reminded that, if they wish details of their "post-regulator" purchase - tax - inclusive prices to be notified in the weekly price changes supplement to the C. & D. they should lose no further time in notifying them to the Editor.

Bucks (telephone:- Slough 43261). Their marketing department remains for the present time at Astronaut House, Hounslow Road, Feltham, Middlesex.

NEW PRODUCTS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Sulphamethizole Tablets.—Methisul R. P. Drugs, Ltd., Yorks., have introduced a speciality Methisul, each tablet of which contains 100 mgm. of sulphamethizole, B.P. The product is indicated for use in the treatment of urinary-tract infections. Packs are containers of 100 and 1,000.

Two-piece Penicillin Capsules.—Co-Caps (Coded Capsules, 361 Lillie Road, London, S.W.6, are marketing Co-caps penicillin V-K, B.P., 250 mgm., in pack sizes of sixteen and 100. Each Co-cap penicillin V-K, 250 mgm., is a size No. 1 hard two-piece gelatin capsule, pink in colour, and clearly marked with the legend "Co-cap pen VK 250."

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

New Lashes and a Nail Varnish.—"Lower Lidders" (17s. 6d.), launched by Mary Quant Cosmetics, Ltd. (distributors Myram Picker, Ltd., Hook Rise, Surbiton, Surrey), are described as "long, irregular lower lid lashes [black or brown] that are devastatingly effective." They may be used as "all in one" lengths or as bunches. Pack is a hinged plastic case. Another new Mary Quant product is a nail polish (5s. 9d.) with "that real mother-of-pearl look" — "mother of pearl with a pinky, iridescent overtone."

Lustre Hair Set.—A problem noted by Riché (Mayfair), Ltd., 14 Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, has been met by modifying their lustre hair spray. The problem has arisen through the increased use of wigs and hair additions, which do not receive such frequent washings as natural hair. Shellac-based fixatives thus give too much build-up and residue, and polymer-based fixatives become too sticky on account of the atmospheric moisture they absorb. The new product, Riché lustre hair set (lastic lustre), is unperfumed and presented in 7-oz. presurised container.

Newcomers to a Series.—Aramis spray Cologne (67s. 6d.) is described by the makers, Estée Lauder Cosmetics, Ltd., 18 Davies Street, London, W.1, as a no-nonsense aerosol containing 4 oz. of long-lasting, oriental-flavoured Aramis fragrance in its most potent form." New Aramis hair-wash, heavy-duty shampoo gel, is medicated for anti-dandruff action. Just a small amount makes abundant lather for a stimulating shampoo. It comes in a plastic tube. Aramis hair spray is a clear, water-soluble gel that keeps hair well-groomed all day long. It is in a non-breakable tube. Aramis all-weather hair gel is a pale amber, water-soluble formula that is "never sticky, never builds up." Pack is a portable plastic tube. Aramis shampoo-on-a-rope is a "solid bar of rich coconut oil," that hangs on a built-in rope to eliminate unwieldy bottles. Aramis hair groom spray is a light, water-soluble Aramis-scented aerosol dressing.

REPORT ON BABY PRODUCTS SCHEME

Increased sales in test areas

A THREEFOLD increase in sales for a product recently launched in the baby-product market and a 24 per cent. sales increase for another manufacturer are two examples encountered during a recent market research survey. The survey, which was carried out independently of any manufacturer by Audits of Great Britain, Ltd., was sponsored by Infamark, the marketing organisation that launched a joint selling campaign to the public on November 10 with the participation of eleven leading manufacturers. Under the marketing scheme, comprising advertising, distribution, merchandising and market research, cartons containing literature, pouches and samples, some of them on a regional basis, are supplied free to independent chemists to give to expectant mothers. The aim is to build up goodwill between pharmacist and customer and help him to combat competition from other retail outlets in the baby-product market. One manufacturer

who had been selling a babies' vitamin food for over twenty years was able to increase by 18 per cent. his proportion of sales to expectant mothers in the test areas (Bradford and Southampton). Another, marketing a product largely sold on prescription, entered the Infamark test scheme to observe the possibilities of developing the branded product market. During the test period 24 per cent. of the sample, on average, purchased the product, against 17 per cent. nationally. In the test areas 12 per cent. expectant mothers had purchased the product, against 4 per cent. nationally. The effect on retail pharmacists in milk foods (biggest part of the baby-product market) was reflected in a general trend for mothers to buy from their local chemist rather than ante-natal clinics in the Infamark test regions. Fractionally more expectant mothers were found to have bought from chemists in the south than in the north of England.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Report Welcomed

SIR.—I welcome the Zuckerman report (and the Green Paper as amended by the Society's suggestion of two tiers). Clearly the only kite that will fly is one that keeps the best of traditional professionalism within clearly defined areas each of which should remain a "closed shop" to those specifically qualified. But in addition there should be an enlarged area of consultation and overlap. Remembering the Medicines Act and that professional control is possible, National Pharmaceutical Union policy, too, could be kept within bounds of a rational equilibrium by an autonomous profession. The pharmacist would have to be, and seen to be, master in his pharmacy.

PHARMACIST

Little Hope in Rural Pharmacy

SIR.—Mr. Frank Warren is to be commended for drawing attention to the waste of public monies and the inadequacies of our contractors' committee. The rural pharmacist is fully aware that public money is being poured down the drain. For two-and-a-half years the contractors' committee has tried to bring about a settlement with the medical profession and Ministry of Health on rural dispensing, but without success. In the meantime hundreds of rural pharmacies are being subsidised out of the chemists' National Health Service remuneration. Most of these pharmacies would be viable without a subsidy if dispensing by doctors had been stopped. How many chemists are aware that the dispensing doctor not only increases his remuneration, but that all N.H.S. dispensing is added to his pension rights. It is a fantastic situation. The chemist, who is the only qualified person who should dispense, receives no pension from N.H.S. dispensing, yet the doctor, who spends three weeks in a dispensary at the end of his training, is allowed to dispense for the N.H.S., leave unqualified staff to dispense in his absence, and benefit by an increased pension. Already a case has been brought against one Executive Council in Wales on rural dispensing. That case took four years to settle, and costs were awarded against

the Council. There is now a similar case pending in Wales. A few months ago a dispensing doctor was fined £500 for dispensing for patients not on his list. This is unnecessary waste of the taxpayers' money and, had a settlement been reached on this problem, these cases would not have been brought up. The dispensing doctor is not required to sort out his prescriptions between paid and unpaid. The Ministry did not wish to overburden the over-worked G.P., so he is allowed to send a cheque for the collected 2s 6d. charges, and, unless there is evidence of gross underpayments, he would not be questioned. Finally, agreement has been reached regarding pharmacists in health centres. So far as the rural chemist is concerned, health centres in rural areas will still be provided with dispensaries. Because of Clause 47 in the Medicines Act, dispensing can be done in centres by unqualified staff, presumably supervised by the doctors. As doctors retain the right to be legal sellers of poisons, there is little hope for any improvement in rural pharmacy.

RURAL PHARMACIST

Despite Everything! . . .

SIR.—I thought you might like the label below! I have just removed it from the bottle as handed in by the patient.

OXYTETRACYCLINE TABLETS

Take two six hourly
for five days

SULPHADIMIDINE 0.5G.

... HOSPITAL ...

P.S.—Despite this I am still strongly pro "NP" for all!

J. N. EASTWOOD,
Brasted, nr. Westerham, Kent

"Disastrous" Effect of Regulator

SIR.—Shopkeepers (and that includes pharmacists) must now feel like revolting against the iniquities of purchase tax. We have hardly recovered from the spring budget before the purchase tax rate has again been altered, resulting in a deluge of price alterations. Now, as we all know, the Chancellor has used the regulator, altering all the previous rates of tax at a particularly

awkward time of the year, and we are already receiving an avalanche of price alterations (in many cases only a few pence more than existing prices). Purchase tax was imposed on us during the war and had gradually been reduced by the previous Government. One wonders what is going to happen next spring. May we expect another alteration in purchase tax then? It seems obvious that we need another tax system such as a sales tax or added-value tax, which has been shown to be supremely successful on the Continent and which surely would not have such a disastrous effect on retail prices if at any time the tax had to be altered.

J. W. M. KENT,
Chelmsford, Essex

BRANCH EVENTS

SWANSEA and WEST GLAMORGAN

No Bomb at the Ball

UNKNOWN to the chief guest (Council member Mr. D. E. Sparshott) and about 350 branch members and guests at the forty-first annual ball of the Swansea and West Glamorgan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, an anonymous telephone call warned that a bomb had been planted in the building. The police were called in, but not until they had completed a thorough search was the branch chairman (Mr. Gwilym Jones) told of the incident by the Chief Constable, himself a guest. Mr. Jones kept the secret, and nobody's enjoyment was impaired. Dancing continued till 2 a.m. Over £100 was raised for the Society's Benevolent Fund.

ISLE OF THANET

Annual Dinner

AT the annual dinner and dance of the Isle of Thanet Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society which took place at Cliftonville on November 7 nearly 150 members and guests were present. DR. G. M. KEOGH proposed the toast to the Pharmaceutical Society and MR. A. HOWELLS (president of the Society), in reply, said it was good to see so many local doctors at the dinner. It showed that, at least in Thanet, a spirit of fellowship existed between doctors and pharmacists. Mr. Howells then went on to speak about the Medicines Act, and the setting up of a Committee to plan the distribution of pharmacies. MRS. J. WALTERS (branch chairman) proposed "The Guests."



SUCCESSFUL GOLFERS: At left, 1968 prizewinners of South London and Surrey Pharmacists Golfing Society. Standing: Messrs. S. M. Hutchinson; S. G. Mote; F. Jamieson; A. Talbot; N. A. Smith; G. Jamieson and J. Martin. Kneeling: Messrs. G. Stanton; R. Raggett and G. Philp. Left, Mr. G. Jamieson receives the Cow and Gate trophy from the captain of Shirley Park, Mr. Ewart George.



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Industrial Information

THE Industrial Information Bill, introduced by SIR EDWARD BOYLE, and "ordered to be printed" on November 27, would make it an offence to "read, copy, receive or record" industrial information using any photographic or electronic device, or to obtain such information from a computer, etc., without the consent of the rightful owner.

"Industrial information" is defined as including unregistered or incomplete patent, trade-mark or design information, "know-how," research and technical data, formulas, calculations, drawings, results, conclusions, costings, price structures, contracts, list of suppliers or customers' private business discussions, or memoranda of same." Offenders would be liable to pay damages to owners, and proceedings might be taken in civil courts to obtain an injunction and civil reparations in addition to any criminal proceedings. Persons aiding, abetting or counselling or procuring the commission of an offence would also be offenders under the Act.

Whilst we clearly have, as all engaged in industry must have sympathy with the basic aim of this suggested legislation, the Bill seems to use to be much too widely drafted as it stands. For it would appear that an offence might be committed by merely "reading," say, a price list, even though no subsequent use was made of the information. Another problem would be that a quotation showing discounts for varying quantities might well come within the definition "price structure"—or even "conclusions." Before such a document could be discussed either "in committee" or with advisers it would seem, under the Bill, advisable to ensure the "consent of the rightful owner and processor therof."

Our feeling is, therefore, that industry could well find that the Bill, as drafted, would cause more difficulties than it attempts to prevent.

Liability for Machinery Risks

THE Employers Liability (Defective Equipment) Bill though short, is worthy of study. It is concerned with correcting what are considered to be defects in present legislation. When a person is injured while using a machine that is later found to be defective, the alleged negligence may not be of the employer but of a third party. The present position is that an employer may not be held liable in negligence where defective machinery is concerned, and the injured man may be faced with the possibility of having to sue a fellow workman who, if found liable, might be quite unable to pay, being

a "man of straw," according to the phrase used. Application of the law will depend, it must be emphasised, on the particular facts and circumstances of the case.

The vast number of decided cases on negligence and related matters suggests that, while it is the duty of an employer to provide proper plant, the responsibility for its subsequent care, both in maintenance and in operation, has led to certain difficulties. If the machine has a latent defect that could not be detected on a reasonable examination, or if the defect was not brought to the employer's notice and could not be discovered by reasonable diligence, the employer may not be liable (*Toronto Power Co. v Paskwan* (1915) A.C. 734).

The old and unfair doctrine of "common employment" absolved an employer from liability for harm done by one of his servants to a fellow servant engaged in a common employment with him.

After propounding such a doctrine the courts have tried, by a variety of subterfuges, to discount and avoid the damage caused by applying it, but until the passing of the Law Reform (Personal Injury) Act, 1948, the doctrine was not finally laid to rest. The situation was, however, still unsatisfactory, even with the abolition of the doctrine of common employment, and even provided the employer was not in breach of some statutory duty, such as is laid down in the Factory Acts or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The present Bill extends the right of an employee injured in the course of his employment to recover from his employer damages for personal injury. When the injury is due to a defect in equipment provided by the employer, but the defect is attributable to a third party, the injury is deemed attributable to the negligence of the employer (clause 1 (1)). The same clause saves the right of the employer to a contribution from the person at fault. Subsection (2) avoids any agreement for excluding or limiting liability of the employer under subsection (1). Subsection 3 defines business, employee, fault and personal injury in sufficiently broad terms that will, it is hoped, prevent any legal quibbles from arising. Subsection (4) binds the Crown and persons in the service of the Crown.

It must be stressed that this is a Parliamentary Bill, and has not yet received Parliament's approval. But if it eventually reaches the Statute Book it should prove a useful measure.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY NURSES SO PROUD OF HIM

From "Don't Tell Alfred" by Nancy Mitford

"WHATEVER is he in for now?" There was no terror in my voice as I asked; Davey's health was his hobby and he spent much of his life in nursing homes and hospitals. "Nothing serious. It seems they have got a few human spare parts, frozen, don't you know, from America. Davey came up from the country to give them the once over. He says it was hard to know what to choose, they were all so tempting. A few yards of colon, some nice bits of membrane, an eye (but where could he put it? Even Davey would look rather odd with three)—finally he picked on a kidney. He's been after a suitable one for ages—he's having it grafted. It's to give the others a chance. Now who else would have thought of that? Wonderful fella—and all for nothing don't you know? We pay—health service." "It sounds rather terrific—how did he seem?" "Strong as a bull and having the time of his life. Doctors and nurses so proud of him—exhibit A. I asked if they couldn't give me a new lung but they wouldn't touch it. Kill me stone dead they said, with my heart in the state it is. You want to be in the pink, like Davey, to have these graftings."

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Dec. 14, 1968

PRIADEL tablets

MANUFACTURER: Delandale Laboratories, Ltd., Delandale House, 37 Old Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent.

DESCRIPTION: White, scored tablets, marked "Priadel" on one side, each containing 400 mgm. of lithium carbonate, B.P.C. 1949, in a controlled release dosage form.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic control of mania; prevention of recurrent manic incidents; prevention of cyclical depressive states. May be used prophylactically over long periods.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should not be given to patients with heart failure, Addison's disease or conditions liable to disturb sodium balance.

DOSAGE: Daily single dose of four tablets. After one week serum lithium should be estimated and dosage adjusted to give levels within the therapeutic range 0.6-1.5 mEq./litre. Adjustment does not normally exceed half to one tablet per daily dose. Prophylactic dosage should be continued at this level.

SIDE EFFECTS: A decreased intake of sodium accelerates lithium accumulation and increases the risk of toxic effects. Symptoms and signs are coarse tremor, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, thirst and dryness of the mouth. In the event of such side effects treatment should be stopped.

PACK: Container of 100 tablets. FIRST ISSUED: November 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Dec. 14, 1968

CYPROL expectorant

MANUFACTURER: H. R. Napp, Ltd., Hill Farm Avenue, Leavesden, North Watford, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: Blackcurrant-flavoured syrup containing in each 5 mils 14 mgm. of diphenhydramine hydrochloride, 5.25 mgm. of dextromethorphan hydrobromide, 137 mgm. of ammonium chloride, 57 mgm. of sodium citrate, 0.015 mil of chloroform, and 1.14 mgm. of menthol.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic treatment of persistent and troublesome unproductive cough.

DOSAGE: Adults: One to two 5-mil doses every four to six hours. Children (5-14 years): One 5-mil dose three or four times a day; (under 5 years): One 2.5-mil dose two to four times a day according to age and weight.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution (as with all antitussives) in very young children.

PACK: Bottle of 168 mils (6 fl. oz.)

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I., S.7.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Dec. 14, 1968

TETRACHEL tablets and capsules

MANUFACTURER: Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Orange, sugar-coated tetracycline tablets B.P., 250 mgm. Orange tetracycline capsules B.P., 250 mgm.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by organisms sensitive to tetracycline including pneumonia, acute and chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, psittacosis: urinary tract infections, amoebic dysentery, brucellosis and rickettsial fevers.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to tetracycline.

DOSAGE: One tablet or capsule every six hours.

SIDE EFFECTS: May include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and glossitis, stomatitis, vaginitis or pruritus ani due to candidal overgrowth. Resistant staphylococci may occasionally give rise to enterocolitis. Skin rashes and allergic conditions are rare.

PRECAUTIONS: Should be used with caution in patients with renal or hepatic dysfunction. Use of tetracycline during tooth development, i.e. latter half of pregnancy, neonatal period, and early childhood may cause a yellow discolouration of the teeth. Prolonged treatment during this period is not advisable. Antacids reduce absorption of tetracycline and should not be taken during Tetrachel therapy.

SHELF LIFE: Four years under normal storage conditions.

PACKS: Tablets in containers of 100 and 1,000; capsules in containers of 100 and 500.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1968.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, Dec. 14, 1968

TETRACHEL syrup

MANUFACTURER: Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey.

DESCRIPTION: Pink cherry-flavoured syrup containing buffered tetracycline equivalent to 125 mgm. tetracycline hydrochloride in each 5 mils.

INDICATIONS: Infections caused by organisms sensitive to tetracycline including pneumonia, acute and chronic bronchitis, whooping cough, psittacosis, urinary tract infections, amoebic dysentery, brucellosis and rickettsial fevers.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Hypersensitivity to tetracycline.

DOSAGE: Adults: Two teaspoonfuls every six hours. Children: Half to one teaspoonful every six hours according to age.

NOTES: Conforms to the specification for tetracycline mixture, B.P.C. 1968.

SIDE EFFECTS: See Tetrachel tablets.

SHELF LIFE: Two years under normal storage conditions.

PACK: Bottle of 500 mils. FIRST ISSUED: November 1968.

Any Business Questions?

After paying directors' remuneration last year our accounts showed a large profit. We usually pay directors' fees out of profit, but our accountant advises us not to do so this year, when we expect to make a loss owing to a road-widening scheme. I do not understand his reasoning. Have you any comments?

If a company makes a trading loss, that may be carried back against corporation tax for the previous year. If there had been no assessable profit for the previous year the loss would have to be carried forward against future profits. If, therefore, you paid extra directors' fees, you would reduce or perhaps eliminate the profits against which your present loss might be set. At the same time you would have to pay PAYE on the directors' fees. Thus you would be out of pocket in terms of total tax paid at a time when you could probably least afford it.

My business is run as a limited company. In order that I need not file accounts with the Companies Office, as it has been suggested that I turn the company into an unlimited company. What do you suggest please?

WHILE you have to file accounts as a limited company, turnover need only be disclosed if it exceeds £50,000 annually. The disclosure provisions are, perhaps, excessively onerous for small businesses, but the benefits of limited liability are considerable. If, however, you feel sure that even after reflection the disclosure provisions go too far for your liking you should perhaps consider whether a partnership structure with your manager might not be best. That might depend on a number of factors not least of which is possibly capital gains tax on a liquidation. Your accountant should be fully consulted before you take any irrevocable step.

I own some shares which I bought about 1959. In 1967 I bought some more. I have now sold part of the shares and in working out my capital gains liability I have been advised to treat the shares as "pooled." What does this involve please?

UNDER the Finance Act 1965 when shares held at April 5, 1965 are sold the seller can take the lower of (a) the gain calculated according to a "cost" valued at April 5, 1965 and (b) the actual cost. If the latter is adopted and he has since purchased more shares those are all added together at the 1965 value plus cost of the later acquisitions and an average price calculated for use in working out cost of the shares sold. Now one can elect for either basis from the beginning. If one elects to "pool," all the pre-1965 shares are taken in at the April 1965 value regardless of questions of original cost. One can make either or both of two elections, (a) in respect of fixed interest elections, (b) in respect of ordinary stocks. Once an election is made it is irrevocable and it extends to all the shares in the class. An election to pool is normally wise where the values of shares owned in the class have been rising steadily. Thus more elections for class (b) are likely than for class (a).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

A COMMONWEALTH PHARMACY CONFERENCE

And a move to co-ordinate the Society's scientific policies

OLLOWING receipt of information that the trustees of the Commonwealth Foundation have agreed to grant the Society up to £7,000 to convene a Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Conference in the summer of 1969, the Council agreed at its meeting on December 3 and 4 that the Conference should be held, commencing Monday, June 16, 1969. It was further agreed to make provisional hotel bookings. The sessions will be held in the Society's hall. There will be three receptions, three days of meetings and four half-day visits to schools of pharmacy, hospital pharmaceutical departments, pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments and general-practice pharmacies. Detailed proposals for the agenda are being presented to Council at a subsequent meeting.

Relying to MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON, THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Albert Howells) said that, at the first conference, the question of having a permanent organisation would be discussed and each delegation, before proceeding, would report back to its own council for ratification.

MR. J. P. KERR pointed out that, if such an organisation were formed, it could expect financial assistance from the Foundation for the first three years. After that, those concerned might be committed to maintaining such an organisation "for the rest of time." The Society would, he suggested, have to exercise great care in the matter.

About fifty persons are expected to attend the first conference. Replies have so far been received from twenty-three out of thirty-one countries. From them it is expected that delegates and about sixteen observers will attend.

Scientific Policies of the Society

When the minutes of the Organisation Committee were presented by its chairman (MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD) it was decided to appoint a committee to co-ordinate the scientific policies of the Society, following the replacement of the Committee for Education and Science by the Education Committee. It was recommended that the Science Committee should consist of not more than eight members of Council and should include at least one representative from each field of pharmaceutical practice (general, hospital, industrial and academic). The Committee would be appointed by the Council officers after consultation with the secretary and registrar and with the head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Dr. K. C. Capper). The secretary to the Science Committee would be a member of the staff of the D.P.S., and the Committee would normally meet on the afternoon of the first Wednesday in the month, the interval between meetings to be decided at the Committee's first meeting. Terms of reference would be to formulate the scientific policy of the Society and review the work of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. The Committee would be able to appoint specialised sub-committees, which will include co-opted members where necessary.

Branch Grants

Following the decision taken at the Council's October meeting to alter the distribution of branch-organisation expenditure, an increase in the branch grant was proposed—12s. 6d. per member (at present 11s.) for the first 250; 13s. (at present 11s.) for 251 to 350 members; and 9s. (at present 8s. 6d.) for 351 members and over.

Following further discussions on matters raised at the meeting of branch secretaries on October 9, it was recommended that branch secretaries should in future receive copies of any document sent to other branch officers. It was considered that the reduced fee of £2 2s. for elderly members could not be regarded as a financial barrier to

members over seventy who wished to remain on the Register, and it was agreed to make no further concession.

Regional Organisation Decision

The Committee recommended implementing (subject to minor amendments) proposals for regional organisation in England and Wales. It was further recommended that the proposals should be published (see p. 573) and also forwarded to the Scottish Executive for their consideration.

Noting the success of the regional conference at Exeter on November 17 (it had been attended by about 120 members) the Committee resolved to proceed with arrangements for a regional conference at Chester in March or April 1969, subjects and speakers for that conference to be considered at the Committee's next meeting.

The Committee recommended amalgamating the Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley and Aberdare and Merthyr Branches in accordance with the wishes of those branches. Name of the new branch would be the Aberdare, Merthyr and Rhondda Valleys Branch.

The Committee recommended that the president should appoint a delegate to represent the Society at the Royal Society of Health Congress, Eastbourne, April 28 to May 2, 1969.

Members attending the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Birmingham were reported as being 172 from seventy-one branches (against 177 from seventy-six branches at Blackpool in 1967). It had not been found possible to arrange charter flights for members attending the 1969 conference in Belfast, but it was agreed to ask the Conference local secretary in Belfast to see if block bookings at a reduced rate could be obtained from British Rail. Branch representatives attending the Conference meeting would be paid the first-class surface fare to Belfast.

Publicity for pharmacy during November had included a 25-minute London Weekend Television discussion on November 23, when Mr. John Ferguson (an assistant secretary of the Society) had spoken of the pharmacist's rôle in the community. Two doctors had also contributed, and the programme had been networked to other independent television stations. An editorial feature in *The Scotsman* (November 15) was on a planned pharmaceutical service. The recommendations were adopted.

The Education Committee, whose minutes were presented by its chairman (PROFESSOR A. H. BECKETT), recommended the appointment of a working party (members: Professor A. H. Beckett (chairman), Professor N. J. Harper, Messrs. J. P. Kerr, K. A. Lees and J. A. Myers, and Professor J. B. Stenlake) to continue consideration of all aspects of post-graduate practical training.

The Committee received the report of a recent meeting at which the booklet "A Comprehensive Medical School" had been discussed. Representatives of the Society had, at that meeting, explained to the chairman and secretary of the working party responsible for the booklet the Society's educational policy in relation to a proposal that the first two years of a three-year degree in human biology could be common to a number of professions (including pharmacy) that would in future make up the teams responsible for medical care. The Society's representatives had emphasised that the first degree in pharmacy had to contain a sound basic training in science. They had also emphasised, since the booklet had also mentioned "pharmacy qualifications of less than degree standard" that, after the termination of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination, no such qualification would be acceptable to the Society. The Society's representatives had been assured that

pharmacy would be invited to participate in any future discussions on the matter.

After discussing a report of the annual meeting of heads of schools of pharmacy on November 12, the Committee recommended obtaining, for the guidance of heads of schools, an estimate of the number of pharmacists required in the future. Schools of pharmacy would also be placed on the Society's list for receiving communications to branches on education or careers activities. A document on applied pharmacology prepared by a working party set up by the heads of schools was regarded as worthy of consideration when any replanning of the syllabus was undertaken.

It was recommended that students sitting for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination Part II in 1969 should be permitted to take the theory paper in the school in which they had been taught, but that practical examinations should be held in Aberdeen and Leicester only; and that, because of the numbers involved at each of the schools concerned, the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination Part III, theory and practical, should be held in those schools in June 1969. Thereafter there should be one centre each in Scotland and England for practical examinations.

The Society's annual research grants were recommended to be increased to £530, plus £100 to the appropriate school of pharmacy, so as to keep the Society's grants in line with those of the Science Research and Medical Research Councils.

The report of the Privy Council Visitor (Sir Derrick Dunlop) on the examinations held by the Scottish board of examiners during 1968 having been received, it was recommended that, in view of the limited number of candidates examined, Sir Derrick might discontinue his visits to the school of pharmacy at which the examination was being conducted. The report would be published.

The recommendations were adopted.

The Benevolent Fund Committee's minutes, presented by its chairman (MISS M. A. BURR), recorded that grants had been made or were recommended for six members, thirteen widows of members, and in respect of three orphans. The recommendations were adopted.

The treasurer (MR. H. STEINMAN) presented the minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and of a special meeting to consider the estimates for 1969.

A letter and questionnaire to be sent out early in 1969 to a selected sample of about 5,000 members were approved.

British Chemical Reference Substances

It was reported that the General Medical Council wished to take over responsibility for the British Chemical Reference Substances Scheme from December 31, so that responsibility for the scheme could be transferred to the Medicines Commission during 1969; payment for the Society's share of the stock of substances and equipment had been agreed.

A preliminary *ex gratia* payment had been received from the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works in part settlement of the Society's claim for nugatory expenses arising from the abandonment of the Bloomsbury site for the National Library; further discussion on the outstanding balance was expected in the near future.

MR. J. P. KERR presented the minutes of the Practice Committee and general-practice subcommittee. They recorded that members could obtain on request copies of the evidence submitted by the Society and Scottish Department of the Society to the Noel Hall working party on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Service.

The Committee had discussed the question of guidance to members presented with private prescriptions for amphetamines and similar drugs where the quantities prescribed and the frequency of presentation of prescriptions for a

single patient caused concern, and recommended that the matter should be further considered at its next meeting.

Following a report from the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, no action was recommended on a request from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs to support a resolution passed at the Federation's annual conference urging the Government to amend the legislation on the use of cyclamates as a sweetener and to ban their use until proof had been advanced that they would not constitute a danger to public health.

To a further letter on the subject of dispensing in rural areas the Department of Health and Social Security had replied stating that the situation was substantially as had been described in previous letters, and that inquiries into points raised in discussions with the medical profession were now nearing completion, when it was hoped further progress might be made. The Committee recommended that the Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, should be asked to meet representatives of the Council and of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee to discuss the question.

Dispensing in the Metric System

MR. KERR raised the question of the instructions to be given in the 1968 British National Formulary about diluting linctuses and paediatric mixtures, etc., where the dose prescribed was less than 5 mils. It was pointed out that the B.N.F. would also advise pharmacists that fractional doses, where prescribed, should be diluted to a 5-mil dose or multiples thereof, and that such diluted preparations might be less stable than the undiluted one. MR. KERR said pharmacists should be given clear guidance on the procedure to be adopted and the diluents to be used for particular preparations.

The recommendations were adopted.

General consumer goods being no longer subject to resale price maintenance, the Publications Committee recommended that advertisements offering such goods for sale to members at "cut" prices should be accepted in the Society's journal at the discretion of the office, provided they complied with the Trade Descriptions Act.

The recommendations were adopted.

The Law Committee's minutes, presented by its chairman (MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT) recorded that, during October, the premises of 833 authorised sellers and 102 traders had been visited by the Society's inspectors, and of 263 traders by the Society's agents. The Committee considered eighteen alleged infringements of the law relating to pharmacy and recommended appropriate action in each case, and that warning letters in respect of alleged infringements under Rule 17 of the Poisons Rules should be sent to three wholesalers. Warning letters had been sent to seven authorised sellers and one trader in respect of minor breaches of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, Pharmacy Act, 1954, and Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964. Ten market traders had been sent warning letters in respect of sales contrary to the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

The Society was recommended to continue opposing the application of a company to register a trade mark incorporating the bowl of Hygeia in respect of pharmaceutical preparations and substances.

The Committee approved a letter to be sent to the Home Office on draft regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1967, for the safekeeping of drugs.

The Committee discussed a recent Home Office notice concerning a change in the recording of opium preparations (following the advice of the United Nations, those preparations were now to be recorded under "morphine" instead of under "opium," a change reversing a previous decision, given in January 1966). The point had been made in a letter to the Home Office that that further change might confuse pharmacists, and the hope had been expressed that pharmacists would not be criticised or penal-

sed if they entered details in the wrong section of the Dangerous Drugs Register.

The Council did not adopt a recommendation by the Ethical Committee (chairman Mr. Aldington) that an advertisement for a cough mixture which had been submitted to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* should, after suitable amendment, be accepted (the advertisement offered an additional discount provided stocks of the cough mixture were maintained at a specified level and provided certain other conditions were complied with).

The Committee had not had time enough to consider a draft of the revised statement upon matters of professional conduct, and had therefore deferred its consideration of the proposals.

The recommendations were adopted.

The Committee on a Planned Pharmaceutical Service further considered the part that "collecting points" and mobile pharmacies might play in the provision of pharmaceutical services in areas of low population density.

The recommendations were adopted.

C.N.A.A. DEGREES IN PHARMACY

A brief review of recent developments in pharmaceutical education, with particular reference to the opportunities created by the advent of the Council for National Academic Awards.

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THE 1968 list of successful degree students¹ is of particular significance in pharmaceutical education since it includes the country's first C.N.A.A. graduates from the Sunderland School of Pharmacy. The Council for National Academic Awards was established by Royal Charter in 1964, and has the authority to award degrees to successful students of approved colleges. Examinations are set and marked internally but assessed in the usual manner by external examiners.

The end of the Pharmaceutical Society's rôle as an examining body is compensated by direct representation on the Pharmacy Board of C.N.A.A., thus giving a voice to the educational policy of the Society. Individual colleges have welcomed the opportunity to design and develop courses that are not governed by rigid external requirements and hence are educationally more satisfactory. Pharmaceutical education, in common with the commercial and legal aspects of the profession, is continually changing, and the advent of C.N.A.A., enabling exclusive graduate entry, is a progressive step forward in the development of the profession. It would seem appropriate, therefore, to present at this time a short account of current developments in education, particularly for those members of the profession who may not be fully aware of recent changes and their significance. The changes may well be expected to affect not only the present generation of pharmacists but also the future of the profession.

Educational Developments

The basis of the new C.N.A.A. degree courses is an understanding of fundamental principles rather than tedious memorising of factual detail. Every effort is made to stimulate the student's interest, so as to ensure that he is aware of current problems, both technical and professional. For example, at Sunderland a project is set for every student in the final year. Each topic entails 100 hours' work, involving literature research, experimental work, and the presentation of a written report. In the last academic year over seventy projects were submitted as part of the final degree examination, with titles such as:

Use of infra-red spectroscopy in the identification of sulphonamide drugs.

An investigation of the buffering capacity of tableted aluminium hydroxide, B.P., with respect to compression and storage.

Investigation of the renal excretion of di-iodohistidine in the rat using a fluorimetric method.

The effect of ointment bases on the release of medicaments.

Some of the projects have been undertaken in collaboration with local hospitals, laboratories, and industry. Wherever possible, laboratory course work is designed with

a considerable degree of flexibility, enabling students to make a contribution towards the setting up of an experiment rather than to follow a routine schedule. Details of the C.N.A.A. course at Sunderland have recently been presented elsewhere², and it will suffice to indicate some of the more important changes that have taken place. It must be remembered, however, that courses in pharmacy are characteristic of each College or University, and therefore show variation in content, scope and emphasis.

Selection for Honours Stream

At Sunderland, students showing greater academic promise at the end of their first year may be selected to read for the B.Sc. Honours degree, while the remainder proceed to the course for the B.Sc. Ordinary degree. In the second year the content of both courses is basically the same, but the material is taken to greater depth in the Honours stream; all students take Part 1 examinations at the end of second year. It is in the final year that the major differences between the two streams appear. The third year of the Ordinary course comprises pharmaceutics, pharmacology, and pharmaceutical chemistry, whilst the Honours student is allowed to select one of these subjects or pharmacognosy or pharmaceutical engineering science. Together with their specialist subject all Honours students take a course in general pharmacy.

Though the four traditional subjects of pharmacy are retained, their content and scope have inevitably increased, and that has resulted in a certain amount of overlap. Already pharmaceutical engineering science has evolved from pharmaceutics, and at present there is much discussion on the regrouping the common inter-subject areas into the basic sciences. For example, a study of enzymes or cell membranes cuts across the traditional areas and integration of such topics into the curriculum requires careful planning. The problems of professional practice are not neglected and, whilst forensic pharmacy must, of course, remain an essential subject, attention is now paid to the problems of management and administration in a modern pharmacy.

Throughout the course a chief aim is to present, so far as possible, the most up-to-date scientific advances in all fields of study. For example, the scientific aspect of tabletting have grown considerably during the past few years³ and it is therefore necessary to familiarise the student with modern developments in powder technology. Similarly the principles of colloid and surface chemistry are essential for an understanding of problems associated with the formulation and stability of suspensions and emulsions. As synthetic drugs become more sophisticated, quality control becomes increasingly dependent on instrumental techniques in fields such as chromatography and spectroscopy. The biological action of drugs, their potential complications and

metabolic fate, can be more readily understood from a study of structure activity relationships together with a knowledge of biochemistry. These are examples which illustrate only a few of the many areas involved: the problem of constantly feeding new material into the course is becoming more challenging in an age where the number of relevant technical and professional publications is increasing at an alarming rate.

Effect on the Profession

The new graduate in pharmacy has thus received a broad scientific training, and it is essential that the profession should be able to utilise the knowledge he has acquired. It is important to realise that the pharmacist is a scientist and has a unique service to offer in the community as the expert on drugs⁴. Comments upon the post-graduate year have recently questioned the value of the training in its present form⁵. It is the authors' belief that the training year will continue to serve an essential function only if there is a comprehensive exchange of ideas and information between pharmacist and student. The post-graduate training period must not be allowed to frustrate or disappoint the student and hence destroy the whole purpose of his education. The young graduate will initially require encouragement to develop the confidence to apply his training in practice and to be able to offer specialist advice. No other retailer can offer this type of service backed by a comparable standard of higher education. The medical profession and community at large would appreciate the pharmacist even more than at present if they were more fully aware of his worth and expert knowledge⁴.

The hospital pharmacist, because of his working environment, is in the particularly fortunate position of being able more readily to find application for his training. The daily requirements of the average hospital demand an almost continuous production of a wide range of products, which might include sterile dressings, instruments, injection fluids, eye drops and electrolyte solution for dialysis. Rigid quality control of such products is becoming of major importance, and in consequence the pharmacist must keep abreast of modern techniques in those fields.

Although pharmacists in general practice may not have the opportunity to engage in all such activities, they are able to share with their hospital colleagues the rôle of adviser on all aspects of drugs. The development of health centres may be expected to emphasise that function. The problem of keeping knowledge up to date may perhaps be best achieved through the medium of the Pharmaceutical Society branch meeting, and wherever possible supplementing the lectures and discussions by attendance at symposia and short courses. If educational aims are to be realised in practice it is essential that members of the profession should maintain an active environment in the various areas mentioned, and should encourage the new graduate to participate. A degree in pharmacy should be only the beginning of a viable and satisfying career, and it would seem vital that the central scientific function of the pharmacist's training should not be lost.

Apart from opportunity within the profession a wide spectrum of careers is open to the graduate in many branches of industry, as well as in forensic science, teaching and academic research. C.N.A.A. regulations permit approved graduates to undertake programmes of research that may be submitted for the award of a higher degree (M.Phil. or Ph.D.). That work may be undertaken either in an academic institution or in industry; links between college and industry in this way are particularly encouraged, and contacts made in that way are becoming of increasing mutual value. Members of the college staff at Sunderland are at present jointly directing research projects of graduates in industry, and it is hoped that graduates employed in hospital pharmacy will also take advantage of this opportunity to gain a higher degree.

Effect on the Future

All pharmacists are concerned with the status of the profession, and the initial degree qualification possesses number of important features that make it one of the most valuable and desirable assets in the present scientific community. For example, the course complies with C.N.A.A. call for more broadly based courses in science and as such has anticipated the trend recently suggested by the Dainton Committee¹ and by the more recent report of the Working Group on Man-power for Scientific Growth.

A much wider appreciation of the scientific quality of the modern pharmacy degree is required, and in particular the relationship to other first-degree courses. Here the pharmacist finds himself in a unique position, in that he has gained not only a comprehensive knowledge of drugs but has received an education involving the basic principles of the biological and physical sciences. Practising pharmacists engaged in all branches of the profession should perhaps be more ready to express these and other advantages of a pharmaceutical education to the general community not forgetting school teachers, who could influence recruitment, and people in industry, who may be unaware of the content of a modern degree course.

In addition to the constant incorporation of new material C.N.A.A. courses as a whole are subject to periodical revision, so that improvements can be made in the light of experience. The ultimate effect of an all-graduate entry will not be felt for some time, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the outcome will be a significant and beneficial contribution to the profession of pharmacy.

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- ⁷ K. W. Sykes, "The Dainton Report—a Point of View," *Chemistry in Britain* (1968), 4, 212 (1968).
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ON THE SIDELINES

★ BOTANICAL COMPANY GOES PUBLIC ★

ONE by one the big names of the botanical drug world of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century have either closed down, forsaken their primary objective or been swallowed up by one or other of "giant" companies whose interest in botanicals rarely extends beyond the research laboratory. An exception is William Ransom & Son, Ltd., which placed a number of their shares on the market for the first time on December 6 (p. 561). The business was established in 1846 by William Ransom "druggist and naturalist, for the extraction of galenicals being medicines derived from materials of vegetable origin. In 1852, the founder, the grandfather of the present chairman (Mr. R. F. Ransom), began to grow aromatic and herbal plants on his farm at Hitchin to provide certain raw materials for the business and in 1885 his son, Francis Ransom, joined the firm, which then became known as William Ransom & Son. William Ransom & Son, Ltd. was incorporated in England on December 23, 1912 when it took over the business of William Ransom & Son. Mr. R. F. Ransom succeeded his father as chairman in 1931, and his son (Mr. H. Ransom) joined the company in 1966 after qualifying as pharmacist and subsequently lecturing at London University. Over the years the company has mainly produced solid and liquid medicinal extracts and tinctures of vegetable origin for the pharmaceutical industry but in recent years it has done an increasing business in the essential oil, fertiliser and allied trades and in flavours, fragrances, oils and colourings.

French Pharmacy and the Common Market

PROGRESS TOWARDS HARMONISATION

The relationship between French pharmacy and the Common Market was the subject of a symposium held at the Pharmaceutical Society's London headquarters during October. In the chair was Mr. K. HOLLAND (joint chairman of Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, sponsors of the symposium), who introduced three speakers.

First was M. REMY MORICE (a member of the *Conseil National de l'Ordre des Pharmaciens*) who dealt with the Common Market problems of the pharmaceutical industry. That the directives laid down by the Treaty had not to have been achieved, he said, was due to the peculiar character of the industry, which fell into both economic and public-health Treaty areas, and to the great differences in legal and professional provisions applying to the industries of the six countries.

In reality, however, much work had been undertaken among the official professional bodies, both national and inter-European, towards harmonising the various points of view and to coordinating the different legislative processes. The Council of Ministers, in order to bring about harmonisation, to make use of "directives" binding member States. The directives required each State to modify its national legislation and statutory rules so as to achieve at the defined goal.

The first such directive dealing with pharmaceutical matters was dated January 26, 1965, and was aimed at achieving free circulation of pharmaceutical specialities between the six countries. It laid down measures for bringing into the legislative provisions for granting marketing permission to marketing such products. To obtain an authorisation a substantial *dossier* had to be presented — formula, methods of preparation and control, dosage, method of administration, keeping properties, biochemical, biological, pharmacological and toxicological tests, and clinical trials. Authorisation had to be limited to any product harmful in normal conditions of use, or whose therapeutic effect was inadequate. Authorisations, when granted, were valid for five years and renewable. In France, legislative changes in conformity with this directive had been made under a decree of September 23, 1967.

Control During Manufacture

The second directive which soon followed, provided for control during manufacture and set out the manner in which applications for permission to market a speciality should be examined and dealt with by the official health department. Proposals submitted to that second directive had so far been approved by the Council of Ministers. The draft dealt first with the content of the *dossier* granting authorisation to market, and raised the problem arising out of the present French system — of the "experts" required to give their opinion on the methods of

control employed by the manufacturer and on the results of tests to assure the harmlessness and therapeutic effect of the speciality. Secondly it dealt with the powers of the administration in relation to the examination of the *dossier*.

In the meantime a third directive had been prepared. It provided that a decision taken by one of the six member states should be equally valid for the other five. That necessitated, in contrast to the first two directives, defining in each country the identity of the manufacturer, and demanded a degree of unanimity as to the legislation to be applied to him. The draft of the third directive therefore contained a provision, pending the co-ordination of the requirements governing all manufacturing activities, under which each member State was to ensure that pharmaceutical specialities were manufactured or controlled under the responsibility of a pharmacist, or of a person who had had — in addition to the diploma required in each country to exercise that activity — at least three years' practical experience in the manufacture and control of pharmaceutical specialities. In that respect there were fundamental differences between the pharmaceutical industries of France and some of her European partners.

Profound Differences

The second and third directives had not yet been promulgated, for profound divergences remained. Germany wished to see the rapid mutual recognition of authorisations before she was ready to apply strictly the rules about establishing an enterprise and about the examination of *dossiers*. The five other partners required first the application of the first two directives, so that they could be certain all specialities had been examined in the same way. It was not yet possible to guess the precise date upon which the specialities of the six would circulate freely.

Other draft directives had either been published or were in preparation, dealing with advertising and the use of colouring matters. There was also a need for regulating the right to set up in business and the free circulation of man-power. Mr. Morice said it is necessary to avoid any situation that could lead to the progressive transfer of manufacturing industries to the more liberal and less controlled countries.

It was generally conceded that, in a unified market, no State could be permitted to refuse to recognise on its territory the patents of the others while retaining the possibility of patenting its own products in those other countries. A study was therefore in hand for the creation of a European patent that would control pharmaceutical products and permit the patenting of the product and of the processes of manufacture.

"Plans for the Standardisation of Pharmaceutical Courses of Study in Common Market Countries" were outlined by PROFESSOR M. GUILLOT

(Faculty of pharmacy, Paris, and vice-president, *Conseil National de l'Ordre des Pharmaciens*). The principle of free establishment in any of the six countries of any persons holding a diploma would come into force, he said, on January 1, 1971. Difficulties, however, faced the intended harmonisation because the principle presupposed that the subjects covered by courses were the same, at least in general principle; that the duration of studies was approximately the same; that the duration of practical professional training in each activity was the same, and that there was equivalence of scientific standard.

Orientation of Courses

Yet courses in each country were orientated according to the work the pharmacist performed. In France, for example, the pharmacist held certain industrial posts by law and played as important a part as the doctor in clinical biology. In Holland the courses were of seven years but included no work in biology or industry. In Italy there was disagreement on two systems and many people were seeking a three-year course for retail and a five-year course for industry.

A draft directive that had been drawn up prescribed for the certificate giving access to dispensing pharmacy, four-and-a-half years of university study followed by a six-month probationary period in a dispensing or hospital pharmacy. It also specified the nature of the training and the minimum duration of its academic and practical parts. The six-month probationary period was not at present standard in any one of the six countries, varying from a few weeks in France to two years in Germany. Each country was in fact moving away from the standard so far as the dispensing pharmacist was concerned.

Final speaker was N. FRANK ARNAL (joint chairman of the Commission and president, *Conseil National de l'Ordre des Pharmaciens*) whose paper was read for him by N. G. VIALA (secretary of the *Ordre* and of the French section of the Commission).

M. Arnal's task, he said, was to define the Common Market, its philosophy and general economy, to put pharmacy into the context of the Europe of "the Six" and to deal in more detail with the distribution of medicaments. Under the Treaty of Rome not only were free circulation of goods, capital and man-power necessary but also that of the various "services" (banking, insurance, the distributive trades, the liberal professions, etc.). There lay the emergence of the idea of the right of establishment. Article 8 of the Treaty had allowed for the Common Market to be progressively established over a period of twelve years, and general programmes had been drawn up for the realisation of its various activities. Dates for enforcing restrictions on establishment were, for retail pharma-

cies January 1, 1968; for the distributive trades January 1, 1966, and for the manufacturing trade January 1, 1966. Those dates had been agreed but had gone by.

The main power of decision in Common Market matters resided with the Council of the European Communities, which acted by "rulings" (acts with a general and compulsory bearing and which were directly applicable in each member State); by "directives" binding a member State to the results to be obtained while allowing the State to decide how to obtain them; and by compulsory "decisions" affecting only the States indicated therein.

M. Arnal next dealt with the free movement of merchandise and of persons and services. Article 3 of the Treaty provided for "the elimination of customs dues and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the import and export of goods, as well as of all other measures having equivalent effect." Articles 30-34 applied to exchange restrictions on pharmaceutical products (as on all other goods), but the specificity of pharmacy was indicated in Article 26, which stipulated that the provisions of articles 30-34 did not preclude prohibitions on imports, exports or goods in transit than were justified on the grounds of the protection of the health and life of humans or of animals—with the reservation that such prohibitions or restrictions should not constitute a means for arbitrary discrimination nor a disguised restriction on trade between the member states.

In the first directive (January 1965) the part dealing with pharmaceutical specialities defined the terms "speciality" and "medicament" largely according to the French meanings of the words:

Pharmaceutical speciality—"Any medicament prepared in advance and put on the market under a particular name and packaging."

Medicament—"Any substance presented as possessing curative or preventive properties with regard to human or animal disease."

The European definition extended to veterinary medicaments, which till now in France had enjoyed specially liberal conditions.

Movement of Persons and Services

Turning to the free movement of persons and services, M. Arnal said that a problem relating to the practice of pharmacy was posed by the Treaty distinction, as to remuneration, between employed and self-employed activities. That had resulted in an economic rift between the two categories of professionals. Such a division was important because, whereas the self-employed professional was dependent on the "right of establishment," the employed professional was dependent only on the "free movement of workers." The provisions of the Treaty were remote in both cases, but were much more liberal for the second category.

The principle of "right of establishment" concerning self-employed occupations included, as might be expected, access to and pursuit of the appropriate

activities "under the conditions laid down by the law of the country where such establishment is effected." That legislation must be reconciled with the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality and the "approximation of national laws to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the Common Market."

Where Unanimity is Required

A reading of article 57 of the Treaty showed that unanimity was required only in the first stage (for the adoption of directives relating to the mutual recognition of diplomas, etc.), and thereafter by qualified majority decision. Conditions of access would be co-ordinated by directives adopted unanimously, even after the transitional period, but that would apply only to measures relating to legislative provisions in at least one member State. That was the case in regard to France. Harmonisation of conditions of practice, whether before or after the period of transition (i.e., before or after 1970), would be effected by means of directives adopted unanimously. Care had been taken to link the progressive abolition of restrictions with the co-ordination of conditions of practice in signatories' countries.

The speaker turned next to retail pharmacy and distribution. Retail pharmacy, he said, was the branch of the profession presenting at first sight the fewest difficulties, because of its relative homogeneity in all six countries. However, differences did exist, and to date no directive had been made on the subject. In relation to the diploma there were two opposing arguments. According to the first, the States would recognise a certain number of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, but the host State could require nationals from other States to undergo a one-year "period of adaptation," so as to familiarise themselves with the language, customs, and health and social laws of the country. The period would be spent under the supervision of a pharmacist chosen for the purpose by the authorities or organisations appointed by the State. Nothing more would be demanded of the alien pharmacist—at the most courses could be arranged but without examinations being required. The other proposal required comparison of differences on programmes of study, and the allocation thereafter of complementary examinations.

In relation to conditions of access, all restrictive practices or differential treatment preventing those concerned from establishing themselves had first to be abolished. In France that would mean abolishing compulsory French nationality, compulsory possession of a foreign trade identity card, and exclusion from the right to renew commercial leases, but the alien pharmacist would have to recognise the law of registration with the *Ordre*.

Co-ordination of conditions of practice was more difficult, dominated as they were by monopoly, responsibility and geographical distribution, not to mention the proprietorship and functioning of the pharmacy and moral obligations. French legislation required a pharmacist to be in control of the

preparation of medicaments for use human medicine, of retail sales and all distribution to the public. "For this is a basic principle of our pharmaceutical law," but such a monopoly did not apply everywhere. Progress seemed nevertheless, to have been made towards accepting and achieving the monopoly among those member States that hitherto had not recognised while safeguarding the rights of the unqualified individual, who would be able to continue to sell medicaments outside the pharmacy for a certain period of time yet to be established (twenty years?).

Progress had also been made towards the institution of a common list products for which a prescription would be necessary and which would be obtainable only from the pharmacists.

It was possible that, in the countries where the monopoly already existed, pharmacists would, as in France, be restricted to the objects products or articles they were authorised to sell in their pharmacy. That was in fact laid down by the country's Code of Public Health and was justifiable in its purpose not to see pharmacists become part of a commercialisation incompatible with the liberal character of the profession. Whatever was supplied by a pharmacy must relate to health, hygiene, dietetics, etc.

Pharmacists' Responsibilities

The responsibility of the pharmacists had proved to be a hotly disputed subject, and one from which two opposite ideas had emerged. In France, specialities were sold in a package which the pharmacist might not open, and it was considered that the retail pharmacist could not be held responsible for any inconsistency in the indicated formula unless it had arisen from the poor storage of the product in his pharmacy. On the other hand Belgian colleagues held the retail pharmacist to be fully responsible for the quality and chemical conformity of the speciality at the time it was dispensed and that a product could not be presupposed to be in the manufacturing stages, even under the supervision of a pharmacist at that time. M. Arnal thought it impossible that the second solution might eventually triumph.

French legislation and a long professional tradition regarded ownership and management of the pharmacy as inseparable. There were, however, two exceptions—partnerships or limited partnerships of pharmacists owning or retail pharmacy and medical-care establishments or mutualist societies owning a pharmacy that was managed by a pharmacist. On a European scale it was unanimously agreed that private practice should be promoted.

Three countries (France, Luxembourg and Italy) followed an official system of geographical distribution of pharmacies. In France, establishment was dependent on the number of inhabitants to be served. Paradoxically, countries without that ruling had a lower number of pharmacies per inhabitant except for Belgium, which currently had complete freedom of establishment but a higher number of pharmacies in relation to population than the average.

France. For constitutional reasons geographical distribution of pharmacies had been abolished by Germany in the Federal Republic in 1958. For the future, it seemed that, while recommending a move towards the introduction of geographical distribution where it did not already exist, the present legislative situation would remain, and "co-ordination" would be abandoned as inessential to the establishment of the Common Market (since it involved no discrimination against aliens.)

French Possible on "Monopoly"

No directive had yet been received on the subject of distribution. There was a danger of a grave breach between France and all her partners except Luxembourg because she was practically the only member country in which the distribution of medicaments was entrusted to the pharmacist. His "monopoly" followed exactly the same rules as the manufacturer.

Commenting on the as yet official first draft directive on the suppression of the restrictions of access, M. ARNAL said the second draft directive pertaining to co-ordination, proposed authorisation of the opening of distributive establishments, compulsory possession of premises and of technical equipment required for the practice of the profession, and eventually the compulsory stocking of two-thirds of the authorised pharmaceutical specialities on the market. There was anxiety about the requirement of the presence of the pharmacist as a "qualified person" in charge of the establishment.

At the present time the following procedures seemed likely to emerge. It was possible that, while awaiting the final recognition of diplomas and co-ordination of conditions of practice in the member State, if it considered authorisation to open a distributive establishment as being dependent on the possession of commercial or professional knowledge and ability, might accept as sufficient proof of those criteria the actual practice of the activity for a period of two or three years (according to type of activity). The member State might, on the other hand, require a diploma in pharmacy to accept as a qualified person an pharmacist possessing the diploma of his own country. Finally, if the host State recognised other university qualifications (in medicine or chemistry) it might admit nationals from other States possessing those qualifications on condition that they carried out the three-year practice.

Opening the discussion, MR. W. H. STEPHENSON (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd, Nottingham) asked whether it was envisaged that a drug or speciality accepted by one country would be accepted also by the other five. M. MORICE replied that the aim was for automatic acceptance under such circumstances. MR. F. W. ADAMS, London, wanted to know what contribution the "Anglo-Saxons" could make in furthering the progress of the Market if admitted. M. ARNAL said (as translated by Sir Hugh Linstead) that from the beginning it had been concluded that a common doctrine was required, and

three principles had been formulated, namely that medicaments were the province of the pharmacist; that if pharmacy was to remain a liberal profession it must be accorded some measure of monopoly; and that the pharmacists' responsibility must be recognised as applying wherever a medicine was made (whether pharmacy or factory). Those principles had been adopted by "the Six."

There was unanimity between the six pharmaceutical groups, and it was now for the six governments to take decisions on such points as the opening up of frontiers, recognition of diplomas and freedom of circulation. In M. ARNAL's view, however, a period of transition would be necessary — it might take ten years to reach the level of a European diploma requiring identical studies in each country. For Britain the change would be all the more difficult because current pharmaceutical practice was so far removed from that of the existing members. The speaker advised British pharmacists to follow progress in Brussels and to begin to get to work on the British Government, so that the foundations were laid in legislation to fit into the Common Market picture that would have emerged by the time Britain joined. DR. H. DAVIS, in drawing attention to the new medicines legislation in Britain, which owed much, he said, to eighteen years' co-operation within the Brussels Treaty Organisation, Western European Union and, later, Council of Europe, declared that it contained many principles that were fully in accord with those proposed for the production of medicines in the Common Market.

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD questioned the rôle of the "expert" in France in obtaining authorisation for new drugs, and M. MORICE explained the system. It required data to be submitted to three "experts," listed by the health authorities (but chosen by the manufacturer), one each on analytical and physical properties, pharmacology, and clinical effects. Each had to check the findings presented. The clinical trials were carried out only after the reports of the other two experts had been received. In practice, both analytical and pharmacological experts carried out the studies themselves because duplication of the studies was too expensive. The experts' reports were sent to the Minister with advice whether the product should be accepted or not. PROFESSOR GUILLOT outlined the considerable differences of opinion between the member States on the "expert" system. M. O. GAUDIN (a manufacturing chemist) put a practical viewpoint, saying that the system was expensive, and sometimes, despite the composite nature of the experts' reports, the Ministry criticised them and asked for further reports. Moreover the experts were considered legally responsible for their reports (in some recent poisoning cases it was feared the "experts" had a civil responsibility) and manufacturers had to insure them against claims. M. MORICE remarked that there was no obligation on the manufacturer to insure the experts.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by DR. H. S. BEAN (Chelsea School of Pharmacy) who made a plea for educational courses to be seen in terms of standards to be met.

COUNCIL STATEMENT ON REGIONAL ORGANISATION

Outline of the proposed arrangements

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a statement recalling its decision in November to implement certain proposals for the regional organisation of its branches in England and Wales. The proposals had been submitted (for comment) to the branch secretaries' meeting in October and to the annual meeting of heads of schools of pharmacy in November, and both meetings had recommended their implementation.

The Organisation Committee of Council considered earlier this year how to improve contact between Council and the membership by organising branches on a regional basis. England and Wales were divided into thirteen regions, and it was found possible to include a school of pharmacy either on, or within, the boundaries of those regions. Membership in each proposed region varied between 1,000 and 3,000 depending upon population density of the area concerned. It was not found possible to formulate the regions so that each had a school of pharmacy at its geographical centre, but that was considered to be of secondary importance, provided a school was associated with the region. For the school to be regarded as the meeting place for the region was not thought necessary.

Each region will be co-ordinated by a regional committee, having as its secretary a pharmacist preferably with previous experience as a branch secretary. Within each region it should be possible to select a person not only willing and enthusiastic, but who possesses the necessary qualities. The regional secretary will not be a member of the committee, the office being regarded as reasonably long-term. In addition to nominated members from each branch, whose eligibility will depend upon their being branch officers, there will be an annual meeting of regional secretaries in London. The regional committee will comprise one officer from each branch, with provision for a deputy; two pharmacists from the school of pharmacy, preferably including its head; and a British Pharmaceutical Students' Association representative from the school of pharmacy. The chairmanship will rotate among the branches concerned, and the regional officers will be elected annually by the regional committee. Except for the regional secretary, the officers will be eligible to serve for a maximum of two years in any one office. The regional secretary will be eligible for reappointment each year.

The opportunity has also been taken to associate members of Council closely with the regions. Any members of Council who are members of the region will be *ex officio* members of the regional committee:

If there is no member of Council within the region, the committee will be allowed to invite another member of Council to attend its meetings and to be associated with the region. It is hoped the member invited will reside near the region. The invited member will also be able to attend meetings of his region of residence. It is felt that the arrangement will fulfil many of the wishes of those members who have argued in favour of regional representation on the Council.

Annual Visit by an Officer

As a further step towards informing members of the Council's activities, one officer from each regional committee will be invited to attend Council meetings on one occasion each year (including attendance at Standing Committee meetings on the previous day).

The regional committee will be expected to meet on about three occasions during the year except when the officers consider it is necessary to call an emergency meeting. The committee will have power to appoint subcommittees or working parties to deal with any matter they consider will require specific attention over a long or short period. On those occasions other members of the region may be invited to serve as co-opted members. The Council will suggest to the regional committees a number of activities they could plan or co-ordinate, among them:—

(a) In conjunction with the school of pharmacy to provide postgraduate courses throughout the area in locations convenient to the members. The courses should be held in a sufficient number of places within the region to enable every member to have reasonable access to a course each year. In that way the Society will be taking a further step to fulfil its obligation to enable members to continue their professional studies after qualification. The Council stressed the importance of this work as being essential to the maintenance of the status of the profession of pharmacy.

(b) To provide a means of liaison between branch careers officers and the school of pharmacy, and to co-ordinate careers activities in the region (there is an obvious link between this work in the branches and the school of pharmacy; it provides an excellent example of the way in which the regional committee can co-ordinate, without detracting from, the work of the branches.

(c) To encourage and assist by various means the production of branch and regional newsletters. Initially, this could be done by holding regular regional meetings of branch Press officers. There may well be means of providing economic printing facilities within the region that are not available within individual branches.

(d) To study, through a working party, the branch boundaries within the region when there is any reorganisation of the boundaries of the various authorities concerned with the health services. This has been forecast in the recent Green Paper and there might well be a case for modifying branch boundaries when any change occurs.

(e) To organise an annual or biennial regional conference, preferably on a Sunday, providing suitable arrangements

for the entertainment of members' families. Headquarters cannot be responsible for arranging annual or even biennial conferences in every region, but will continue to arrange a total of two or three each year. When headquarters conference visits any particular region, the regional committee will still be asked to cater for the families of those attending. It is hoped that at least one session of each regional conference will be addressed by one or more members of Council and the Council emphasise the importance of such meetings as an effective means of providing close contact between Council and membership. Smaller branches, at which only a small attendance could be expected, will exercise discretion, it is hoped, in exercising their right to invite a Council member. They will retain the right, but it is thought preferable for members of such branches to be encouraged to attend the regional conference, thus leading to a more economic use of Council members' time and producing more stimulating and useful discussion.

(f) To devise means of developing student / branch relationships. The impending termination of the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination demands both that the Society shall make further efforts to maintain its liaison with schools of pharmacy but also that the register of students will cease to provide an adequate link between the Society and students. Branches, as well as headquarters, need to concentrate on improving relationships with those graduates, who will form the profession of pharmacy in the future.

(g) To investigate on a regional basis the developments that occur in the practice of pharmacy.

With the possible exception of post-graduate education and regional conferences, the work of the regional committee will be supplementary to branch activities, which will continue as at present.

Some Expenses Paid

It is recognised that, in certain regions, members attending committee meetings will be faced with travel and in some circumstances overnight expenses. It has therefore been decided that a claim for overnight expenses will be allowed if absolutely necessary. The regional committee will also receive a grant of sixpence for each member and student (similar to the grant that has been available for some time in any region in which a regional conference has been organised). It is thought that a small honorarium could also be offered to regional secretaries.

In deciding to implement the proposals as soon as possible, the Council has asked the Society's office to contact the secretary of the largest branch from each region, requesting him to hold the inaugural meeting of the regional committee. One of the first tasks of the regional committee will be to appoint its secretary, who will become responsible for calling future meetings of the committee at a place or places the committee decides upon. The office will supply information as to persons eligible for appointment, with detailed notes for guidance

and a set of model rules. If there is no member of Council within the region, or if that member (or members) is unable to attend the first meeting, a member of staff from headquarters will be present. The notes for guidance and model rules will be sent to the secretary of each branch at the earliest possible moment, so that they will be considered within the branch or branch committee, before the first meeting of the regional committee.

The proposals refer to England and Wales only. The Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society is responsible under the by-laws for organising and supervising branches in Scotland. The Council has therefore referred the proposals to the Executive.

OVERSEAS NEWS

INDIA

Medicinal Plants Survey

The M. S. University of Baroda has undertaken a five-year survey of Gujarat forests to locate plants with medicinal properties. Dr. C. H. Pathak (head of the university's department of botany) is to lead the team of scientists engaged in the survey. The project has been undertaken in co-operation with Dr. A. Krochmal of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture who serves with Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. The U.S. Government has extended a grant of Rs.227,000 to support the project.

CEYLON

Malpractices Alleged in Drug Sales

Dr. K. D. F. Piyaseli (deputy director of Health) said recently the Health Department of Ceylon had exposed a series of malpractices in the sale of drugs. The sales were made by some pharmacists, and at some auctions. The Department discovered recently that a huge consignment of out-dated drugs was being auctioned in public. Dr. Piyaseli said that the price control of drugs had brought into the open the fact that drugs were being dispensed in a number of chemists' shops in Colombo by persons who had no qualification to do so. In one shop, he said, the Department discovered the unqualified housewife was "shuttling between the chemist's shop and the kitchen." The shop had a licensed qualified pharmacist; it even had a certificate hanging on the wall, but the pharmacist was not working there. He had marked his attendance at a second place and was found to be working at a third place. Dr. Piyaseli also said that the Department was taking action against a number of chemists who had sold drugs above the controlled prices, and against those who had sold drugs without prescription from a doctor. Certain druggists are also adopting a new ruse to circumvent the Drugs Control Act by employing certain retired doctors for a few hours of the day to get them to issue prescriptions for scheduled drugs to any person who needs such drugs but comes to buy them without prescription. The customer pays an extra charge which is not registered.

TRADE REPORT

prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various goods have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11. Quiet conditions were reported in all sections of the market during the week. Short-persisted in many CRUDE DRUGS, among them COCHINEAL which advanced by about one shilling lb., AYA by 20s. cwt., and DANDELION by 10s. cwt. Cape ALOES eased s. cwt., but the Curacao variety, hanged during previous weeks when it was advancing, rose by 5s. cwt., both positions. Indian VALERIAN was advanced by 10s. cwt., upon easier quotations from origin. PERU BALSAM was in three pence per lb., for spot and forward. It was reported that there would be no further shipments of this from Zanzibar before February 1969.

among ESSENTIAL OILS, English eugenol advanced to 65s. lb. (from 60s. because of the scarcity. The crop LAVANDIN was well below average for the year but carry-over stocks should prevent prices from rising unduly. MONGRASS and Chinese SPEARMINT slightly easier.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

EURINE.—HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) 104s. 3d.; 5 kilos, 102s. 3d.; 100s. The MONONITRATE is 108s. 6d.; 6d and 104s. 3d. for similar quantities. CORTICOID ACID.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 3d.; 5-kilos, 27s.; 50-kilos, 24s. 6d. Each kilo is 6d. more and SODIUM ASCORBIC ACID.

LCIFEROL.—1-kilo lots 2s. 7½d. per gm. LCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—92s. 6d. per gm. or 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CAROTENE.—Suspension 20 per cent, 6d. per kilo.

DROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100-gm. lots, per gm.

SITOL.—1-kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per gm.

GNESIUM CARBONATE.—1-ton lots, £145; HEAVY, £135-£175.

GNESIUM HYDROXIDE.—B.P.C., 1-ton £457 6s. 8d.

GNESIUM OXIDE, B.P. (Per ton).—LIGHT, 6s. 8d.; HEAVY, £718 13s. 4d.

GNESIUM PEROXIDE.—B.P.C. (15 per gm.) 3s. 11d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

GNESIUM PHOSPHATE.—TRIBASIC, B.P.C. 10s. 4d. per kilo, in sacks; DIHYDRO-9s. per kilo for 50-kilo lots.

GNESIUM SULPHATE.—B.P. crystals in sum 1-ton lots £22-£25 per ton, EXSICCO, £66 10s. per ton, ex works.

GNESIUM TRISILICATE.—1-ton lots,

NAPHTHONE.—(100-kilo lots), B.P. 112s. 10; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P. 112s. 6d.; NAPHTHONE SODIUM BISULPHITE (vitamin 2s).

OTINAMIDE.—(Per kilo), 1-kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.

OTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 23s. 6d. per kilo.

ANTHENOL.—1 to 9 kilos, 182s. per 10 kilos, 172s. per kilo.

IDOXINE.—(Per kilo) 1-kilo, 176s. 6d.; 10s., 171s. 6d.; 25-kilos, 169s.

DELAVINE.—170s. kilo; 10-kilos, 165s., 100s. PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. to 9-kilo lots.

AMIN A.—ACETATE and PALMITATE up 1000 m.i.u. 2½d. per m.i.u.; 10-50,000 2½d.

VITAMIN D.—Powder for tabletting, 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline; see under calciferol. D in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—(Kilo) Tocopherol acetate 292s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 287s. 6d. 25 per cent. dry powder 10-kilos, 108s.

Crude Drugs

ALOES.—(Per cwt.), Cape primes, 315s. spot; 270s., c.i.f.; Curacao, 525s.; 510s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(per lb.) CANADA: 33s. c.i.f., 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. spot; COPAIBA: 10s., c.i.f.; 10s. 6d., spot; PERU: 13s. 6d., c.i.f., 14s. spot; TOLU: B.P., 13s.-14s.; genuine as imported, 41s. 6d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—(per lb.) Alleppey greens, 20s. 6d., spot; 19s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime seed, 30s. 6d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—(Per lb.) Canary Isles silver-grey nominally, 33s. 6d., spot and c.i.f., black brilliant, 38s. 6d., nominal. Peruvian silver-grey, 28s. and 27s., c.i.f.

DANDELION.—Root, 420s. cwt. spot and c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 245s. cwt. spot; 235s., c.i.f.

KARAYA.—No. 2 f.s.a.q. gum, 330s. cwt. spot; 305s., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—(lb.), Chinese, 35s. 6d., spot; shipment, 32s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 28s. 6d., spot; 27s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—(per lb.) Sarawak white, 3s. on spot; 2s. 11½d., c.i.f.; black, 2s. 5½d., spot; 2s. 3½d., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.). ANISE.—China Star, 300s., nominal. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 172s. 6d. spot. CELERY.—Indian, 345s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 67s. 6d., spot, 63s., c.i.f. Rumanian, 72s. 6d., split, 63s., both duty paid. CUMIN.—Iranian, 155s., duty paid; 135s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 165s., spot; 145s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 110s., duty paid. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 72s. 6d., duty paid; 61s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 70s. to 100s., as to quality; brown, 105s.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger, spot, 265s. cwt.; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, 350s. cwt. spot; 340s., c.i.f.; Continental, 400s.; 385s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—Imported, 5s. lb. spot.

AMBER.—Rectified, spot 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 16s. lb.; 15s., c.i.f.

BAY.—45s. lb., spot; 41s., c.i.f.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 100s. lb.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 15s. lb. on the spot.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 19s. 6d. lb. spot and 19s. 3d., c.i.f.

BUCHU.—English distilled, 1,100s. lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. 6d. lb., drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 10s. to 12s. lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 65s. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE.—Spot, 10s. kilo, duty paid; 8s., c.i.f.

CANANGA.—Java, 24s. per lb.

CARDAMOM.—Indian, 500s. per lb., English distilled, 650s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 21s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent., 19s., c.i.f.

CASTOR.—B.P., £200 ton, naked, ex mill.

CARAWAY.—Spot, 55s. lb.; English, 75s.

CASCARILLA.—English distilled, 38s. oz.

CEDAR.—LEAE, 60s. lb.; wood, African, 7s. 6d.; American, 13s. 6d.

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English 235s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 52s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s. 6d.; Seychelles leaf rectified, 22s. 6d.

CITRONELLA.—Cyclon, 6s. 9d. per lb. spot, 6s. 5d., c.i.f.; Formosan, 6s., in bond; 6s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 5s. 1d., in bond; 5s. 1d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf, shipment; 11s., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d., in bond, English-distilled bud, 65s. (1-cwt. lots).

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums at 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

CUBEB.—English distilled, 100s. per lb.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil from 120s. per lb. Imported from 100s.

EUCALYPTUS.—Chinese, 80-85 per cent., 11s. per kilo in bond; 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, 13s. 6d. lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 97s.-100s. lb.

GINGER.—Imported (per lb.); Indian, 165s., Chinese, 80s., Jamaican, 175s.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 25s. lb., spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—English distilled, 270s. lb.; imported, 65s.

LAVANDIN.—French, 30-32%, 27s. lb.

LAVENDER.—French, 40-42%, 55s. lb.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 25s.-27s. lb.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, from 70s. per lb.

LEMON.—Sicilian, 44s. to 46s. lb. for best winter crop.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 57s. 6d. kilo; 61s., c.i.f.

NUTMEG.—East Indian, 48s. to 50s. lb.; West Indian, 80s.; English distilled, 100s.

OLIVE.—Spot, £348-£355 per ton ex wharf. Shipment: Spanish, £280-£285 metric ton f.o.b.; Tunisian, £280-£290 c. and f., London.

ORANGE.—Florida sweet, 4s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.) Arvensis; Chinese, 10s. 6d., spot; 10s. 1½d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 10s., spot; 9s. 4d., c.i.f. (Jan.-Feb.). American *Piperita*, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

PALMOSA.—190s. kilo; 177s. 6d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Spot, 26s. to 28s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 21s. to 24s. 6d., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL.—22s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay for shipment, 16s. 10½d., c.i.f.; spot, 17s. 9d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—BERRY, imported, 95s.; English distilled, 390s.; LEAE, 24s. per lb., c.i.f.

PINE.—*Pumilonis*, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb., *sylvestris*, 11s.; *abietis*, 20s. to 23s.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 11s. 6d. lb. spot.

SAGE.—Spanish, 18s. 6d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore spot, 305s. kilo, East Indian, no offers.

SPEARMINT.—American, 65s. lb. Chinese spot, 65s. per kilo; shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 38s. to 46s. 6d. lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10: DIGITALIS LEAVES were lower at \$1.25-1.50 per lb. and RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA at \$1.25. PEPPERMINT OIL was steadier after a recent easing tendency, values ranged from \$6-7.50 per lb. for the natural.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION"Trade Marks Journal," November 27,
No. 4709

FOTOR-ITE, B916,324, by Gevaert-Agfa, N.V., Mortsel, Belgium. For paper, plates and films, all being sensitised articles for use in photography; and photographic chemical substances (1)

FI-MORT, 923,572, by Fisons Industrial Chemicals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics. For chemical products for use in industry, science and photography; etc. (1)

SWEETROL, 925,715, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. For artificial sweetening agents (1)

CENDEHILL, 926,177, by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For biological products for industrial and laboratory use (1)

ROUX MUTED MAIZE (device), B902,391, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5, Eire. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

L'OREAL MINI-VAGUE, 911,507, by L'Oréal, Paris, France. For preparations for the hair (3)

BOURJOIS MOUNTAIN HEATHER, 913,573, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey. For perfumed soap, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices, all being heather scented (3)

BREATHEX, BRETHEX, B914,416-17, by INTEC Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey. For dentifrices and mouth washes (being toilet articles, not medicated) all containing deodorants or breath freshening preparations (3)

POPPLES, B918,311, by E. R. Holloway, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts. For perfumes, cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for the hair; and artificial eyelashes and artificial nails, all being toilet articles (3)

RONCLENS, 920,117, by Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncleiffe, nr. Sheffield. For cleaning preparations for the skin (3)

WHEEL OF BEAUTY, 921,273, by Kigu, Ltd., London, N.W.10. For cosmetic powder compacts and parts and fittings (3)

KOSCOT, 922,460, by Koscot Interplanetary, Inc., Orlando, Florida, U.S.A. For cosmetics (3)

ELEGAN, B923,899, by Osborne, Garrett, Nagele, Ltd., London, W.1. For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)

SAMIL (device), 871,260, by Samil, S.r.l., Rome, Italy. For all goods (5)

CARNATION SLENDER, 910,679, by Carnation Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. For dietetic foods far use in slimming, but not including dietetic foods in the nature of chocolates or confectionery (5)

MARATHON, B916,641, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A. For analgesics and analgesic preparations (5)

ELLODERMA, 918,627, by Ello, A.S., Kristiansund, N. Norway. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and medical preparations; and preparations for hygiene; all for application to the skin (5)

OBEREX, 919,001, by Troponwerke Dinklage & Co., Cologne-Mulheim, Germany. For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

ASPERGUM, 919,026, by White Laboratories, Inc., New Jersey, U.S.A. For medicated chewing gum (5)

SOLVIREX, 921,107, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks. For insecticides (5)

GENTICYN, 923,685, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances, but not including medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for vaginal use (5)

OTOCLEN, B919,592, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of infections of the ear (5)

FOSTON, 921,014, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. Vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany. For strengthening and tonic preparations for veterinary use (5)

BACTOLIN, 923,875, by Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., Watford, Herts. For veterinary preparations and substances, none being goods for export (5)

BOLIFOR, 923,960, by Boliden, A.B., Stockholm, Sweden. For medicated nutritive preparations for use as additives to fodder (5)

AQUIDRIL, 924,326, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

ORAQUINE, B924,360, by International Generics, Ltd., Lancashire, Sussex. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CRUMS (device), B924,677, by Arcadian Confections, Ltd., Crediton, Devon. For medicated confectionery (5)

LAXWELL, 925,238, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks. For laxatives, all being for sale in the United Kingdom, otherwise than for export to the Irish Republic (5)

ROOTIN' IRON, 925,852, by W. R. Grace & Co., New York, U.S.A. For veterinary preparations and substances, all containing iron (5)

GERIOMAR, 926,755, by Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., London, E.6. For pharmaceutical substances for human use (5)

CLAY (device), B914,849, by E. J. Clay, Ltd., Reigate, Surrey. TUPWARE, 925,889, by Rexall Drug & Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. For combs, and sponges; brushes, etc. (21)

"Trade Marks Journal," December 4, No. 4710

ALBERTO SWEET 'N' KWIK, B918,882, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A. For artificial sweetening substances (1)

SOLVIREX, 921,425, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks. For chemical products for use in agriculture and arboriculture (1)

SOPURA (device), 926,220, by Sopura, S.A., Courcelles, Belgium. For chemical products for use in industry, science and photography; chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, etc. (1)

CLAIROL HAIR COLOR BATH, 851,009, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A. For hair dyes, hair tints and hair bleaches (3)

ROUX DARK BLAZE (device), B904,653, by Roux International, Ltd., Artane, Dublin, 5, Eire. For preparations for tinting the hair (3)

BIENFAIT DU MARIN, B915,403, by Lancome, S.A., Paris, France. For perfumes, perfumed non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics, toilet water, soaps and hair lotions (3)

NEW DAWN LIGHT'ER BLONDE, 919,244, by Alberto Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A. For hair lotions and hair lightening preparations (3)

CIRRUS, 920,338, by Clyno, Ltd., London, W.1. For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, preparations for the hair, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

INFINITY, 922,674, by AB Helios Kemisk-Tekniska Fabriker, Stockholm, 32, Sweden. For soaps, cosmetic preparations and non-medicated toilet preparations; etc. (3)

SEVEN SEAS (device), 874,863, by Marfleet Refining Co., Ltd., Hull, Yorks. For pharmaceutical products (5)

SHIRLEY (device), B903,286, by Albert Bennett & Sons, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey. For parasiticides for plants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, all being for use in agriculture and horticulture and for sale in the Greater London area, Berkshire and the Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex (5)

NUTRAMIGEN, 909,804, by Mead Johns & Co., Evansville, Indiana, U.S.A. For dietetic foods for infants (5)

Device, 916,686, by Kyowa Hakkō Kogyo K.K., Tokyo, Japan. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; disinfectants and sanitising substances; infants' and invalids' food preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin, insecticides, fungicides, acaricide bactericides and larvicides, all for agricultural and horticultural use (5)

ENERGELLY, 917,859, by Energen Foods Co. Ltd., Ashford, Kent. For infants' and invalids' foods and dietetic foods, all in jelly form; all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to the Irish Republic and the Channel Islands (5)

APELIC, 919,007, by Laboratoire Garnier, Paris, 16, France. For medicated preparations for the scalp (5)

BELADOR, CREMINAN, 919,728-29, by J. J. Geigy, A.G., Basle, Switzerland. For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides (5)

INTEC, 920,363, by INTEC Proprietaries, Ltd., Morden, Surrey. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; medicated preparations for the eyes and the feet; medicated bath preparations; sanitary substances, sanitary articles; disinfectants, deodorants and antiperspirants; but not including sanitary tampons, sanitary towels or sanitary garments (5)

VERSUS, 920,641, by Aziende Chimiche Riunite Angelini Francesco, Rome, Italy. MAFYLON, 921,250, by Sterwin, A.G. Zug, Switzerland. ALCO-BABS, 925,384, by Hibbert-Solent, Ltd., Southampton. META-BOLADE, 928,807, by International Generic Ltd., Lancashire, Sussex. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

NEOTONA, 920,807, by J. R. Geigy, A.G. Basle, Switzerland. For preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides, larvicides, fungicides and pesticides but not including rodenticides (5)

SIMADEX, 921,198, by Fisons Pest Control Ltd., Harston, Cambs. For disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; pesticides, herbicides, insecticide and fungicides (5)

NATRALIX, 922,511, by Biofarma, S.A. Neuilly-on-Seine, France. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use (5)

TRULOSE, 922,793, by Tenstar Product Ltd., London, E.C.3. For sugar preparation derived from wheat starch and prepared for medicinal purposes (5)

LOSALEN, 922,921, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland. MOLIFLAM, MOLIFLAM-N 926,654-55, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

TENUVAC, 922,963, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent. For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

BROCADERM, 923,535, by N.V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken V/H Brocader-Stheeman & Pharmacia, Amsterdam, Holland. For pharmaceutical, medicinal and veterinary preparations, and disinfectant; all for use in the treatment of the skin medical and surgical plasters; and material prepared for bandaging (5)

EVAR, 924,330, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substance (5)

LAXRITE, 925,239, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks. For laxatives, all being for sale in the United Kingdom, otherwise than for export, but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (5)

CALGITUBE, 925,523, by Medical Alginates Ltd., Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. For pharmaceutical preparations and substances and sterile swabs for medical and surgical use; all for sale in tubes (5)

BOOTS CAPRI, 928,178, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. For hair dryer (5)

(not being machines) and parts and fittings (11). R. WHITES, 926,076, by Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham, 8. For catamenial appliances (5). RBACETINA, 927,481, by Carlo Erba, S.p.A., Milan, Italy. For pharmaceutical and veterinary products (5). JAALUDE, 928,651, by William H. Rorer, Inc., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. For sedative-hypnotic pharmaceutical preparations (5). ELLAFLASH, 926,978, by Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1. For flashbulbs for photographic purposes (9).

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents),"

December 4

Services for collecting urine from a patient. Eschmann Bros. & Walsh, Ltd. 1,139,715. Imogenisers. National Research Development Corporation. 1,139,723. Sterile tablet-making machines. Manesty Machines, Ltd. 1,139,779. Isolation of steroids. Phylogen Products, Inc. 1,139,812. Surface active agents and their preparation and uses. L'Oréal. 1,139,813. Tongue connection, particularly for container closures. Rexall Drug & Chemical Co. 1,139,835. Plastic bandages. Bunzl & Biach, A.G. 1,139,846. Ciclic ethers of cardenolide digitoxosides. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H. 1,139,860. Tablets. Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd. 1,139,869. 10a-steroid. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,139,873. Tyol. Upjohn Co. 1,139,874. Tea derivatives and herbicidal compositions containing same. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 1,139,919. Compositions for and method of combating cotton pests. CIBA, Ltd. 1,139,930. Anamylpirazine preparations. Delalande, S.A. 1,139,934. Stabilized enzyme composition. Armour Pharmaceutical Co. 1,139,991. Process for recovering nutritional elements from organic material. Astra Nutrition, A.B. 1,140,005. Sulphonamides and their production. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 1,140,008. Phalosporin compounds. Eli Lilly & Co. 1,140,141. Influenza virus sub-unit vaccine. Australian National University. 1,140,316. Apparatus for detecting agglutination reactions. Chas Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,140,321. Silylalkyl derivatives of 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-H-pyrido (4,3b) indoles. Abbott Laboratories. 1,140,329. Preparation of insulin. Wellcome Foundation Ltd. 1,140,353. Curing animals for helminthiasis. Merck & Co., Inc. 1,140,398. Therapeutic compositions and a process for their manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,140,400. British patent specifications relating to the invention will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, on January 15, 1969.

EXPANSION PROJECTS
A SULPHUR-burning sulphuric acid plant with a capacity of 200,000 tons a year is to be built for Leather's Chemicals Co., Ltd., at St. Helens, Lancs. The plant is the result of a triple agreement between the company, British Sidac, Ltd., and Midland Montagu Industrial Finance, Ltd. The two last-named firms have subscribed for unissued shares in Leather's which give them 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively of the equity.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

OSRAM (G.E.C.), Ltd., P.O. Box 17, East Lane, Wembley, Middlesex, offer free, a 68-p. booklet, "Lighting for Photography by Osram-GEC," valued at 12s. 6d., to purchasers of an Osram A1 projector lamp. In order to obtain



a copy a customer sends to the company's publicity department, an empty Osram A1 projector lamp carton with his name and address. A point-of-sale "dispenser" designed to hold a four-colour leaflet describing the offer, is available on request to the company. The offer lasts until June 30, 1969.

STANDS AT EXHIBITIONS

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6: At International Gifts Fair, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, February 2-6, 1969.

PRESS ADVERTISING

ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6: Andre Philippe products. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Go Girl, She, New Musical Express, True Story, True Romances, Valentine, Honey, Woman's Story, Fabulous, Petticoat, Trend, Nineteen, Intro, Novo* and *What's On In London*.

R. BRANDT & CO. (M.R.G.), LTD., Ribra House, Dalston Gardens, Stanmore, Middlesex: Fiona eye lashes. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Honey, Nineteen, Petticoat, Weekend, Thomsions Weekly News, True Story, True Romances, Woman's Story, Photoplay, My*

Weekly, Red Letter, Red Star Weekly, Secrets and Family Star.

PUBLICATIONS Booklets and Leaflets

MIDLAND SILICONES, LTD., and HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, LTD., Freshwater Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex: "Silicones for medical and pharmaceutical applications" (34-p. booklet including 26 pp. of references to literature on each application).

GAS COUNCIL, Commercial Catering and Heating Centre, 139 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1: "Gas in Shops" (describes equipment and installation for gas heating of all types of shop).



CHRISTMAS MERCHANTISER: To aid retailers in promoting sales of Super Silver razor blades during the Christmas selling period, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have produced the merchantiser shown. Printed in white and blue it carries, as do the eighteen "15" packs it displays, a gold "snowflake" motif. Each pack holds five Gillette Super Silver blades. Pack is priced at 11s. 1d.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

Monday, December 16

ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Wheatsheaf hotel, Baker Street, Enfield, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. K. Scanes (Cuffley Winemakers' Association) on "Home Winemaking."

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Tamar hotel, Crownhill, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Secretary's convivial meeting.

Thursday, December 19

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Mackenzie medical centre, Burnley, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Dr. Rusius (consultant pathologist, Burnley Hospital Group).

Advance Information

PHYSICS EXHIBITION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. March 10-13, 1969.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Exeter, Devon, September 3-10, 1969. Annual meeting.

Courses and Conferences

BOURNEMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Course on "Topics of Interest to the Small Retailer" during January and February 1969. Details from Mr. M. H. Taylor, M.P.S., 24 Egerton Road, Queens Park, Bournemouth.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, July 7-11, 1969. Conference on applications of mass spectrometry in chemical research. Fee \$250. Further information should be obtained from: Engineering Summer Conferences, University of Michigan,



"CROWNER" FOR A PACK: A new "flu" crowner for Complan produced by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, and available from the company direct or from its representatives.

Chrysler Center—Dept. 246, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, United States.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Grand hotel, Eastbourne, Sussex, May 6-7, 1969. Conference on "Automated Inspection — for Defects and Dimensions." Details from Miss A. E. S. Mills, Publicity and Documentation Services Manager, SIRA, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent, BR7 5EH.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, S.W.7, July 15-18, 1969. Conference on ion exchange in the process industries. Details from the General Secretary, Society of Chemical Industry, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company, R.O.=Registered Office.

A. K. CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in chemical, pharmaceutical and cosmetic substances, etc. Solicitors: Asher Fishman & Co., 26 City Road, London, E.C.1.

H. G. ALDERSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Hubert G. Alderson, M.P.S., Douglas D. J. Fenwick and Jane F. Fenwick, R.O.: 146 Regents Park Road, London, N.W.1.

SIDNEY GARNER (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: David I. Garner and Leslie N. Garner, R.O.: The Granaries, Sutton Bridge, Spalding.

M.K. CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dispensing chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Louis Winer, Emanuel Winer, M.P.S., and Kate Winer, R.O.: 207 Haggerston Road, London, E.8.

SOUTHMARK SHOPS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of chemists carried on by Gordon Hughes, Ltd., 5 Bridge Street, Leatherhead, Surrey, etc. Subscribers: Michael J. Marks and Benjamin L. N. Southall.

THEALE PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: John D. A. Cannan, Arthur V. Palmer and John T. Ryan, R.O.: 13 High Street, Theale, Berks.

TOTAL BEAUTY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Leonard H. Lewis and Francis A. Dean, 12 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

UNITED ALCOHOL CO. (HOLDINGS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Directors: John V. Hoyle, Edward J. Tibbitts and Ronald E. Everest, R.O.: Bowater House East, 68 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

UNITED ALCOHOL CO. (U.K.), LTD. Details similar to United Alcohol Co. (Holdings), Ltd.

WHITCRAN, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, gases, medicines, etc. Subscribers: Muriel Goldstein and Brian Goldstein, 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2.

Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

NEED for a more critical attitude to the prescribing of hypnotics, both in hospital and general practice, is shown up by a survey carried out in an industrial area practice in north Manchester. All patients who had been receiving repeat prescriptions for hypnotic drugs for longer than three months were interviewed. Such drugs were found to be required regularly by 1.3 per cent. of the practice patients, the majority being in the older age groups. Only 0.02 per cent. were severely dependent, the remainder mildly so, even though they had been taking hypnotics for long periods (the mean was 5.6 years). Predominant reason for starting hypnotics was found to have been insomnia associated with a medical disorder, particularly of a painful nature. Second reason was use of the hypnotic after a psychiatric illness, and third, difficulty in getting to sleep and the associated anxiety. Nine per cent. of patients (all in the psychiatric illness group) had undertaken deliberate self-poisoning. In one-fifth, hypnotic dependency had started after an illness in hospital. The group as a whole manifested a high degree of abnormal psychological disposition. Discussing their findings, the authors suggest that many of the patients may be "placebo reactors" and that other methods of treatment, such as supportive psychotherapy and short-term tranquillisers, might be more effective, less costly and carry less risk of abuse than the repetitive hypnotic (B.M.J., December 7, p. 613).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications

POLYPEPTIDES WITH THERAPEUTIC ACTION. *J. mond. Pharm.*, July-September, p. 227.

LIGNOCAINE. Plasma-levels of, after intramuscular injection. *Lancet*, December 7, p. 1209.

BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE in thyrotoxic myopathy. *Lancet*, December 7, p. 1219.

DEPENDENCE ON HYPNOTIC DRUGS in general practice. *Bri. med. J.*, December 7, p. 613.

PROSTAGLANDIN-F₂-INDUCTION OF LABOUR. Res-

ponse of pregnant human uterus to *Bri. med. J.*, December 7, p. 621.

PARTICLE SIZE OF DRUGS and its relationship to absorption and activity. *J. Pharm. Sci.*, November, p. 1825.

CHLORAMPHENICOL CAPSULES. Evaluation of physical and pharmaceutical factors involved in drug release and availability from *J. pharm. Sci.*, November, p. 1844.

THE COATING OF SOLID PARTICLES. An apparatus and method for. *J. pharm. Sci.*, November, p. 1983.

HYOSTRONGYLUS RUBIDUS. A field study of its pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment. *Vet. Rec.* December 7, p. 582.

THE CYCLAMATE SAGA. *New Scientist*, December 5, p. 547.

CIRRHOSIS AND METHOTREXATE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, November 1 p. 1515.

DISODIUM CROMOGLYCATE IN ASTHMA. *Practitioner*, December, p. 915.

SERUM COPPER ALTERATION after ingestion of a oral contraceptive. *Science*, November p. 682.

CANNABIS. Preliminary report on the separation and quantitative determination of constituents present in plant material, and when added to urine, by thin-layer and gas chromatograph. *Bull. Narcot.*, October-December, p. 9.

VITAMIN D AND CHOLESTEROL. Conformational similarities of as enzyme substrates. *Nature*, December 7, p. 1031.

MORPHINE-LIKE DRUGS. Mode of action of α autonomic neuro-effectors. *Nature*, December 7, p. 1040.

WILLS

MR. H. O. ANNFT, 3 Oakwood Close, Chandlers Ford, Hants, (export sales manager of pharmaceuticals, of William R. Walker & Co., Ltd.), left £22,312 (£19,099 net).

MR. T. F. BREBNER, M.P.S., 60 Beaufort Road, Ashford, Kent, left £7,285 (£7,228 net).

MR. J. F. CHAPLIN, M.P.S., 32 Kilmuir Road, Glasgow, left estate in England and Scotland valued at £32,031.

MR. H. F. CHUTE, M.P.S.I., 31 The Maltral, Co. Kerry, Eire, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £7,82.

MR. W. D. CLAGUE, M.P.S., Lamana, Hafnafo, Looe, Cornwall, left £109,239 (£106,17 net).

LORD FLECK, former chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., left £277,89 (£276,117 net).

MR. G. E. GILLIBRAND, M.P.S., 16 Chatburn Park Drive, Clitheroe, Lancs, left £23,17 (£23,077 net).

MR. R. M. GRAHAM, Beach hotel, Worthing Sussex, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1904 left £79,322 (£79,001 net).

MR. B. HICKSON, Letchworth Hall hotel, Letchworth, Herts, late chairman and former managing director of Hickson and Wells (Holdings), Ltd., left £282,361 (£274,599 net).

MR. A. R. VALENTINE, M.P.S., 75 Wolse Road, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, left £88,745 (£64,893 net).

MR. I. WILLIAMSON, 420 Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancs, left £11,69 (£9,621 net).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—December 22 to 28

PRODUCT	London	Midland	Lancashire	Yorkshire	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Anadin ...	1/30	1/30	—	2/60	1/30	—	—	1/30	2/60	—	5/150	—	2/60	—	2/60
Andrews liver salt	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45
Askit powders	—	—	—	—	5/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/29	2/30	—	—
Buttercup syrup	—	—	—	2/22	2/22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horlicks...	5/150	2/60	4/120	2/70	1/30	7/210	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	3/90	3/110	2/37	3/90	3/45
Milk of Magnesia tablets	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45	3/45
Sparklets syphons	—	—	—	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	1/30	—	—
Trufood baby milk	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—